

THE RELIQUARY.

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

ON THE CROSS TAU, OR CROSS OF ST. ANTHONY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

THE *Cross Tau*, *Cruz Ansata*, or *Cross of St. Anthony*, is, in form, very similar to a letter T, and is, in fact, identical with the "Key of the Nile," or "Emblem of Life" of the Egyptians, and with the *Cruz Commissa* which, according to Lepsius, was formed by placing an horizontal piece of wood on the top of a perpendicular one (thus—T), so that no part of the latter should extend above the former. It was thus distinguished from the *Cruz Capitata*, which is formed by the horizontal piece being placed lower down the perpendicular one, so that a portion extended above—†. The "Key of the Nile" or "Emblem of Life" is frequently seen represented on Egyptian sculpture, painting, etc., and is also not unfrequently met with, elegantly formed, in green or blue porcelain. The example (fig. 1) is in green porcelain in my own possession. What appears to be an upper limb is a loop or handle by which the cross could be held. It is frequently seen on Egyptian sculpture and painting, held in the hands of both male and female divinities; of this, examples are given on figs. 2, 3, and 4. It was also often worn as a pendant necklace, and was placed as an amulet on the breasts of mummies. Fig. 5 is a singular representation of the Tau; of which Mr. King writes, "In the demolition of the Serapeum, this cross was discovered cut on the stones of Adytum, placed there, said those skilled in hieroglyphics, as the symbol

of eternal life, a discovery affording great matter of triumph to Sozomen, who takes for granted it had been hallowed then in a spirit of



Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.

prophecy." "This cross seems to be the Egyptian Tau, that ancient symbol of the generative power, and therefore transferred into the Bacchic mysteries. Such cross is found on the wall of a house in Pompeii, in juxtaposition with the Phallus, both symbols embodying the same idea." A very similar vivified cross tau is exhibited on the intaglio (fig. 6 and 7) from the Roman wall; it is preserved at Walton House. It is evidently the symbol of life, or generative power. On Plate IV. are figures of a priest, and two Egyptian sculptured slabs, from the Mayer collection. These are given merely to show how the tau is introduced among hieroglyphics. It will be found in the centre row in front, of the priest; in the fourth row from the top, on the larger slab; and on the third upright row, on the smaller one.

According to Layard this cross is found on the sculptures of Khorsabad, on the ivories from Nimroud, and on Assyrian cylinders. It is stated by Lucan to have been a symbol of God among the Druids, and Didron says "the letter tau, the numerical value of which is 300, presented an immense field, in which the mysteries of Alexandria laboured with unwearied diligence." It is found among Gnostic and Hebrew charms, and Joseph von Hammer points to it as the all-potent

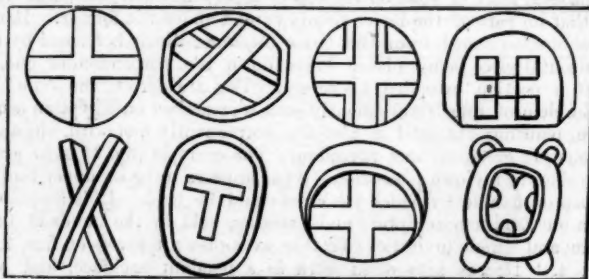


Fig. 11. SOULPTURES AT PALENQUE AND COPAN.

sign of the Knights Templars, and says that it is found in many of the churches in Germany built by that fraternity. It is also found,

as shown on one of the group of heathen crosses (fig. 11) from the sculptures of Palenque and Copan, in Central America.

A very singular variety of the tau stood, until within the last few years, to the north-west of the church of Kilnaboy, in Ireland, and is

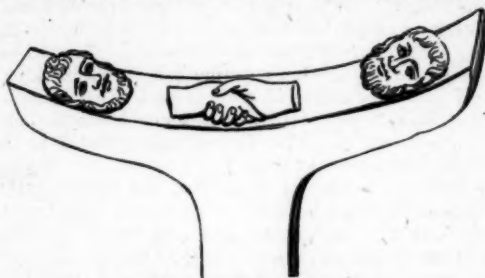


Fig. 12. CROSS AT KILNABOY.

figured in that truly admirable work, Keane's "Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland"—one of the best, most enlightened, and most reliable of any of the works which have been written on the subject, and to which I am indebted for this illustration, as well as figs. 5 and 11. This cross is thus spoken of by Lewis, "at the boundary of lands formerly belonging to the church (of Kilnaboy) is a remarkable stone cross, fixed in a rock, and consisting of a shaft with two arms curving upwards; on each of which, near the top, is a head carved in relief, and in the centre two hands clasped; it is said to have been erected in memory of the reconciliation of two persons who had long been



Fig. 12. CUTHITE DEVICE.

in violent enmity." To this Mr. Keane adds, "I have no doubt that the 'two hands clasped' upon the cross is a Cuthite device, and I am confirmed in this opinion by finding a similar figure in the Cuthite designs reproduced by Mr. Bryant (fig. 12). I have elsewhere suggested that the cross of the heathen world was derived from primeval religion. Such

being the case (and I presume it has been proved), the hands of reconciliation upon it would seem to be a most appropriate device, the real parties reconciled being God and man; as St. Paul expresses it (Col. i. 20), 'Having made peace through the Blood of His Cross, by Him to reconcile all things unto Himself.' "

In our own country the cross tau occurs in Saxon and Norman sculptures, and in many other ways. It occurs on the capital of a pillar in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral; and on one of the capitals in the White Tower of the Tower of London. It is also found on Russian churches, occasionally in connection with other crosses. In mediæval times, and later, it is best known as the Cross of St. Anthony. It appears on the effigy of Sir Roger de

Bois and his wife, where it is worn on their right shoulders on a circular badge ensigned with the name ANTHON—the Knight having belonged to the fraternity of St. Anthony. Grose states that "the Order of St. Anthony of Vienna was instituted A.D. 1095, by one Gaston Frank. Their principal care was to serve those afflicted with the disorder called 'St Anthony's Fire,' from the relics of that saint being particularly efficacious in its cure. The friars of this order followed the rule of St. Augustine and wore a black habit, with the letter T of a blue colour on their breasts. They came hither in the reign of King Henry III., and had one house at London and another at Hereford. That in London was situated in the parish of St. Bennet, Threadneedle Street."

St. Anthony, the earliest of anchorites, and commonly known as the Patriarch of Monks, was an Egyptian, having been born at Cama, near Heracleia, in 251. After leading an ascetic life for some time at Cama he withdrew himself entirely from the world. His temptations were great, but his power of resistance greater still; and though, as is related by Athanasius, the arch-fiend among many other cunning devices, transformed himself into the shape of a handsome woman, and appeared before him in all her captivating loveliness,

" Good St. Anthony kept his eyes
So firmly fixed upon his book,"

that her blandishments were of no avail. Angry at all his defeats, Satan and a multitude of attendant fiends, it is said, "fell upon him during the night, and he was found in his cell in the morning lying to all appearance dead. On another occasion they expressed their rage by making such a dreadful noise that the walls of his cell shook. They transformed themselves into shapes of all sorts of beasts—lions, bears, leopards, bulls, serpents, asps, scorpions, and wolves—each one of which moved and acted agreeably to the creature which it represented. The lion roaring and seeming to make towards him, the bull to butt, the serpent to creep, and the wolf to run at him, and so in short, all the rest; so that Anthony was tortured and mangled by them so grievously that his bodily pain was greater than before. But, as it were laughingly, he taunted them, and the devils gnashed their teeth. This continued till the roof of his cell opened, a beam of light shot down, the devils became speechless, Anthony's pain ceased, and the roof closed up again."

After his death the body of St. Anthony is said to have long remained in the earth as fresh as on the day his soul quitted it, and was at length brought to Europe by one Joceline, who deposited it in France, where its fame for the performance of miracles soon spread. Like other saints his body was dismembered, and each fragment formed an all-potent and wonderfully efficacious miracle-worker. "The saint's head was shown at Cologne, with a part of his hand, and another piece of him was shown at Tournay; two of his relics were at Antwerp; a church dedicated to him at Rome was famous for his sackcloth and part of his palm coat; the other part of it was exhibited at Vienna; and the rest of his body was so multiplied about, that there were limb-bones enough for the remains of half-a-dozen uncanonized persons."

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Fig. 13. CROSS TAU.



Fig. 14. CROSS TAU VOIDED.



Fig. 15. ARMS OF THE GILBERTINES.



Fig. 19. SURCOAT OF SCOTLAND, OVER THE GRAVE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, PETERBOROUGH.

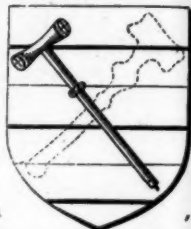


Fig. 16. ARMS OF THE GILBERTINES.



Fig. 17. CROSS POTENT.



Fig. 20. COLLAR, ETC., OF THE ORDER OF ST. ANTHONY.

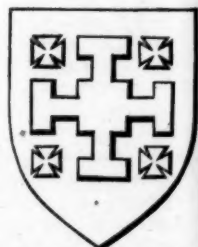


Fig. 18. CROSS POTENT QUADRATED.

The Order of St. Anthony, in Ethiopia, one of the earliest foreign Orders of Knighthood, "was founded by the famous Prestor John, the Christian Emperor in Africa, who, about A.D. 370, erected into a religious order of knights certain monks, that had lived austere lives in the desert, after the example of St. Anthony. These knights adopted the rules of St. Basil, wore a black garment, and, for their ensign, a blue cross edged with gold in the form of a letter T—*sable*, a cross tau, *azure*, fimbriated, *or*" (fig. 14). This sign, Sylvanus Morgan says, "was the old symbol of security, taken from the words of the charge given to the angel, 'kill not them upon whom ye shall see the letter tau.' (Ezekiel ix. 6)." It was worn as a kind of amulet, as a cure for, or preventive from, the malady of erysipelas, which was, and is, commonly called "St. Anthony's Fire;" and as a cure for other inflammations. St. Anthony was also the patron saint of swineherds and grocers, and his sign was occasionally worn by them as well as others. His care of pigs—"St. Anthony's Swine"—is thus drolly alluded to:—

"Once fedst thou, Anthony, a herd of swine,
And now a herd of monkes thou feedest still:—
For wit and gut alike both charges bin,
Both loven filth alike, both like to fill
Their greedy paunch alike. Nor was that kind
More beastly sottish, swinish than this last;
All else agrees, one fault I only find,
Thou feedest not thy monkes with oven mast."

Fig. 21 is a small gold trinket belonging to Lord Londesborough, which was found some years back at Bridlington; it bears on one side



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.

a representation of the annunciation, and on the other a cross-tau, which has evidently been filled in with enamel—the cross itself probably with blue enamel which, with the gold outline, would be the fimbriated cross already described as the badge of the Knights of St. Anthony. Fig. 23 is another example, of pewter, found in London, and belonging to Mr. C. Brent. It has a loop at the top for suspension, and, like that just named, has probably been filled in with blue enamel or paste. Fig. 22, another interesting example, was found in the Thames, and is thus described by Mr. Cuming:—"It is of pewter, one inch high, with pin at back to affix it as an ornamental signum in the hat or on the mantle, and has a loop at the base to which a cord or

light chain may have been attached as an additional security, in the same manner as we sometimes see a catella fastened to a Roman fibula; or perchance a relic may have depended from it. But the chief novelty in this 'tau' is the effigy of the crucified Redeemer, who has a large annular nimbus enclosing not only the head, but a portion of the bosom; and moreover the Divine Person is represented perfectly nude. Didron (260, 276) states distinctly that he remembers but two instances in which the crucified Lord is so represented—both in MSS. in the Bibliothèque Royale, one being the Hennes du Duc d'Anjou (p. 162) of the end of the thirteenth century, the other the Biblia Sacra (No. 6829) of the close of the fourteenth century—the period to which I venture to assign the little 'tau' from the Thamea. This rare bauble is beyond question a pilgrim's sign, cast at one of the holy places which boasted possession of some of the relics of St. Anthony, and to which many flocked for aid and protection in and from his so-called 'fire.'



Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.

Fig. 24 is a modern Irish example, formed of bone, rudely fashioned, and stained black, which is said to be "a very favourite form among 'certain people' in county Cork, but that 'it ought to be kept quiet.'"

The collar and badge, etc., of the order of St. Anthony is given in fig 20, Plate V. The cross and collar are blue; the staff, tau or hammer headed, gold; and the bell silver. St. Anthony is, in art, represented with various emblems, one of the principal of which is the "tau-staff," i.e., a staff with a cross piece (or potent) as its head. Other emblems of this saint are the tau-staff and bell; 2. the cross tau on his cloak; 3. the tau-staff in his hand, and a pig with a bell suspended to its neck by his side; 4. walking on fire with a pig on each side; 5. a pig at his feet; 6. with the tau-staff to which a bell and book are hung; 7. with a bell in his hand; 8. with a torch or firebrand and bell; 9. with tau-staff and two bells; 10. with the devil at his feet; 11. with the devil in form of a goat; 12. with a black boy; and 13. with a beautiful woman standing near him while

reading. A "Tantony bell" is a corruption of one of these emblems of St. Anthony's bell.

The Cross Tau, figs. 13 and 14, enters into heraldic matters in a



Fig. 25.

variety of ways. As a separate bearing, it is found in various English and foreign coat armour, as, for instance, in the arms of the family of Thurland. One of the most notable instances of its adoption by modern heralds occurs in the arms of Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, granted in 1821. The arms are—per chevron, or and vert; in chief, a tau between two crosses potent fitchée, *gules*, and in base a hind trippant, *argent*, charged on the neck with a tau, *gules*. Crest, a hind's head, *argent*, charged on the neck with a tau, *gules*, and holding in the mouth a cross fleury fitchée, *azure*. The tau typifies in this case the baptismal name of the family, *Anthony*, which has been maintained in every generation of the family for more than three hundred years; and the crosses typify the

surname *Crossley*. Also the hind trippant on a green field in the base—literally tripping across the *ley*—and charged with the tau of St. Anthony, conveys the name *Anthony Crossley*, to those versed in heraldic symbolism. These arms are shown on fig. 25.

The surcoat also, as heraldically drawn, forms a tau. The example

fig. 19, will illustrate this without further explanation. It is the surcoat of Scotland which hung over the grave of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots—now "St. Mary of Scotland"—at Peterborough.

The Cross Potent, or Crutched Cross, so called from having its extremities formed like the heads of crutches, (fig. 17) is simply formed of the cross tau T four times repeated, and conjoined in the centre. Fig. 18, the arms of the See of Lichfield, is the same, quadrated. The name, "potent," signifies a crutch, or walking-staff, or "tau-staff," such as is on the arms of the Order of Gilbertines, figs. 15 and 16.

"Loke sone after a potent and spectacle
Be not ashamyd to take them to thyn case."—*Lydgate*.

"So olde she was, that she ne went
Afoot, but it were by potent."—*Chaucer*.

The cross upon which our Saviour suffered is in mediæval sculptures, stained glass, etc., frequently drawn as a cross tau, or *cruz comissa*; and in some of these our Saviour is shown bearing the cross of this form, and in others the carpenters are represented as making it. Notably, as an example, is the stained glass at Morley church.

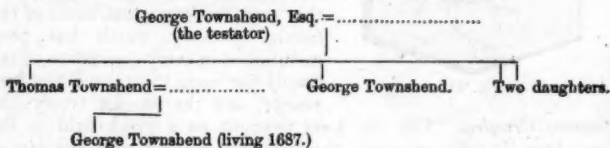
Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

THE MANOR OF WADDINGWORTH, CO. LINCOLN.

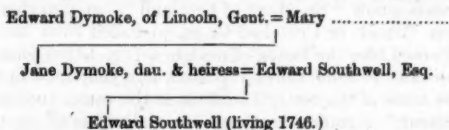
BY W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

I HAVE in my possession an Abstract of Title to the Manor of Waddingworth between the years 1599 and 1746 ; and so am enabled to give a short account of its descent during that period.

The earliest document noticed in the Abstract is an Indenture dated 10 January, 41 Elizabeth, made between Richard Goodrich, Esq. and Margaret his wife and Edward Goodrich, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife of the one part, and Robert Southwell, Gent., and Paul Seaman, Clerk, of the other part, being a Covenant to levy a fine to the said Robert Southwell and Paul Seaman, which was to enure to the said Richard Goodrich in fee. By an Indenture dated 4 February 44 Elizabeth, in consideration of £2,100, Richard Goodrich conveyed the Manor of Waddingworth, Waddingworth Grange, the Manor House, and a quantity of Land there, to George Townshend ; and he, by his Will, dated 25 January, 1626, devised his hereditaments in Waddingworth, partly to his son Thomas, and partly to his son George.



By an Indenture dated 8 March, 1687, George Townshend (grandson of the testator), conveyed the Estate in Fee to George Snowden ; who, by Will dated 9 January, 1700, devised his lands and tenements in Waddingworth to his nephew Edward Dymoke, of Lincoln, Gent., subject to an annuity to Elizabeth Snowden of £60 charged thereon.



The Settlement made on the marriage of Jane, only daughter and heiress of Edward Dymoke, with Edward Southwell, Esq., is dated 12 and 13 November, 1725, the trustees being Lewis Dymoke, Esq., and Henry Southwell, Gent., and by it the Manor of Waddingworth, the Manor House, and hereditaments there, were after the solemnization of the marriage, settled on Edward Southwell in fee. He, by his Will dated 3 June, 1746, devised his manors and hereditaments in co. Lincoln, to his wife Jane for her life, and after her death to his dear son Edward Southwell and his heirs for ever. I am anxious to know how this Edward Dymoke, of Lincoln, was connected with the Dymokes of Scrivelsby ; and who Lewis Dymoke, Esq., the trustee of the settlement, was. Any information will be acceptable.

DIARY OF A JOURNEY TO GLASTONBURY THORN.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. GERARD SMITH.

(Continued from page 51.)

Thursday y^e 23rd day, as y^e day before it, or better,—at morn I left Burton and it was y^e market day, so y^t I neither saw the market nor their fine bridge y^t has 26 arches over y^e River Trent and is said to be the finest bridge in England. However on a pleasant lane I travelld to Branston a moderate mile from y^e neat town of Burton, and being very cold I chanced to call at an house in y^e way to light my pipe but in y^e main, it was more to warm my hands and fingers, and as I remember I both eat and drank there too and wrote a good while in y^e Diary and thought y^t I found y^e greatest civility y^t ever I found any where since my coming from home, and at my coming away invited me to call at my return from Glastenbury Away I went over long wet turnpike way. Over y^e River Dow* and Trent and Witchnal Brigs and Fradley Heath and Huddlesford and Streety, to S^t Michaels Church on Greenhill and into Litchfield, and lay at Widow Hanleys in Tammuth Street.

Friday y^e 24th day. As the day before it. Calm and white frost and sunshine. At morn at 10 a clock I went to y^e Minster and attended Morning Prayers, and came away toward Sutton Cofield, through Shenston and Hill to Sutton Cofield, and went on M^r Dixons errand and found hard by the Church M^{rs} Foxhall, where I was treated well, and she sent to direct me to lodge at John Shakeshafts, there I lay eat and drank, and was diverted by a cherful young lady who told us severall merry diverting stories, and amongst y^e rest of an English Gentleman y^t had a Irish Teague for his waiting man, and y^e gentleman sent him to y^e post office for a letter, and Teague comes home and tells his M^r other people had letters twice y^e bigness of his, and payd but y^e same price. "Shall I (says he) see my master's money wasted so? But I thought I would come even with them, and I stoele one from 'em, and here it is." "Thou Fool says y^e master y^t will do me no good." "Well, says Teague but I have not sent a letter to my parents this long time. But this will serve I'll send 'em this." To conclude I found cold lodging this strong white frosty night.

Saturday y^e 24th day like as before. At morn leaving John Shakeshafts, I came away turnpike way for Birmingham. Went away to Yenstone and Arson and so to Birmham. Vulgarly Briningham, but there it is called Brummijum and having got thither I took up my lodging at M^r John Farringdons in Pinfold Street and there was y^e first observation I had heard made on y^e mischief of y^e New Stile viz. y^t we never had any good weather since it began. And during my stay here I heard a lass of about a dozen or 14 years old severely corrected. I enquired y^e reason and was told y^t her mother had many such turnes as these with her before this for she was a

* River Dove.

naughty wench and neglected her work. So I asked what work and a woman made answer it is y^e button trade.

N.B.—In y^e way betwixt y^e village or hamlet called Arson and town of Birmingham about half a mile out of y^e town, I beheld on a rising hill a fine house like a noble mans palace and I asking who lived there was told Clement Holt, but whether a knight lord or squire I could not tell.

Sunday y^e 27th day. A cold rainy day and a cold western wind. All this day I was at M^r Farringdons, except in Church time. For in the forenoon I was at y^e Old Church called S^t Martins and received y^e H. S. there, and in the afternoon I went to y^e New Church called S^t Michaels. And in y^e forenoon at S^t Martins y^e text was Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. And in y^e afternoon in y^e Acts of y^e Apostles concerning the Bereans enquiring whether these things were so. And after Service was 2 burials at S^t Michaels. And while I was Birming I was told y^e a poor man a stranger had been there but about a week or not a fortnight before and y^e no body would admit him into their house, no not so much as no warm him, and y^e poor wretch fell down dead in y^e street. And now I wonder what answer will be made for this when every man shall be rewarded according to their works. Matthew y^e 25th chapter. And when y^e sentence shall be pronounced will y^e act against strolers save em, if all out of each town be strolers? Wheres y^e stranger another account I hear y^e at Asburn in y^e Peak one Henry Bennet a man y^e had come from Cubly to Ashburn Fayr taken ill in y^e street cried out let poor Harry lye down somewhere if it be but on a bit of straw but none regarded him and y^e people let him die in y^e street, but y^e Town of Asburn got soon sued and fined and it cost Asburn several hundreds of pounds before they got rid of it. The poor mans name was Harry Bennet, he came from Cubly. Here I find 2 Churches and a town look grander and prouder than London but I saw not y^e new Chapel, for I had not time to see all.

Munday y^e 27th day like as y^e day before it. At morn I left M^r Farringdons and went turnpike way toward Edgeberson, and calld at a mill where 8 or 4 men was grinding edge loom I sat down and smoake my pipe with them and as they directed me I went a blind watry way to Norfield a little place called Norfield y^e deserves neither y^e name of a town nor a village. I went along and lodged at y^e Bulls Head in the village of Kings Norton and there I lay on y^e floor without bedflocks but not without good bedding. And here was an old man that drank to me and tells a story of a gentleman y^e about a week ago fell down as he was a getting on horse back and died in a few hours after, and y^e then he was for going to Brummijum markit.

Tuesday y^e 28th day as y^e day before it. At morn I set off for Broomsgrave and got there about noon and find it a thorow Fayr and a strong market town. A pleasant town and from thence before it was night I got to Droitwich, where is saltmakers half a Church and a Chapell and I lay at M^r Lucas Sayls.

Wednesday y^e 29th day, as y^e day before, its weather. At morn I set off towards Worster and about noon I got to it I view'd y^e City

y^e market and y^e Cathedrall De beata Maria, and went to Kemzy and lodged at y^e sign of y^e Dog and there is a handsome Church and a new tower of a new fashion and in y^e Church yard a black grave stone and a notable epitaph on it wrought in fair white letters I coveted it but could not get till my coming back again for my ink was lost and it was time to secure my lodging—which I did at the a black smiths house the sign of y^e Dog and y^e evening was pleasant moonlight and there was ringing at y^e Church 5 pleasant bells.

Thursday y^e 30th day y^e day before it. At morn I left Kemzy and went through Clifton and Hopton and Shivin Stoke, and Ribble, and over Ribble Bridge, and on y^e bridge is a grave stone written "Here lyes y^e body of Francis Polliot Esquire." But I could read no more for y^e stone was broken and the letters lost. So I turned on y^e right hand and y^e foot way led me over 2 or 3 very pleasant closes and along a lane y^e leads to Teuxbury Bridge so I went, and crost y^e river y^e Severn, over a good stone bridge y^e leads into Teuxbury which is handsome market town and a Corporation and has a large Old Abbey Church and a tunable peal of 8 bells; its a large town and here I lay at M^r. Grubs in the Smithy Lane.

Thursday y^e 30th day—S^t. Andrews Day as y^e day before concludes y^e month of November O. S.

Friday y^e First day of December, a day colder and worse than y^e days before it, rain and sleety snow and fearful miry watry flood. At morn I set off towards Gloster—and though I was told of 7 miles I found it y^e hardest days work of all y^e way hitherto and there is not either town or village twixt Teuxbury and Gloster but only a little place called Lye—and when about 8 a clock at night wet and weary I came into Gloster I took up my lodging at the house of Samuel Chamlois in a wet street called by y^e peopl Catton Parish.

Saturday y^e Second day partly as the day before it, but not snow but a sinking cold and calm. All this day I was in Gloster, and hear y^e but a few days agoe 7 lads were drowned all on one day, and one was about y^e age of 16 years and y^e horse was found but y^e lad they cannot find and this is a sad misfortune. All y^e day I was in Gloster view'd y^e Cathedrall of S^t. John y^e Evangelist, and y^e Colledge and the Bishops Palace and y^e City. But the Bishop was away and one woman only left to keep the house. I view'd y^e streets and markets and went to see my old friend M^r. Raikes,* Printer, who gave me a Tester. And so it being night or near it, I went to my lodging and lay again at Samuall Chamlois his house contented.

Sunday y^e third day as y^e day before it but colder and last night fell abundance of heavy close rain. And all this day I was in the City of Gloster, went to y^e Cathedral, as I did yesterday to morning prayers and at noon I came back to Samuel Chamlois's and dined and regulated y^e Diary. At y^e Cathedrall this morning y^e text was a bruised Reed shall he not break &c. until he send forth Judgment unto Victory.

Munday y^e 4th day a cold clear frosty sunshine morning, but afternoon turned gloomy windy and rainy and a terrible night of wind and

* Mr. Raikes, Founder of Sunday Schools.

rain followed and mire and wett and ill watry way. At morn I left Gloster and set off for Thornbury, by Quidsley and through y^e Church yard which stands in a level grovy woody pasture amongst an endless innumerable deal of appletrees as if y^e Church stood in a thick orchard. Through this Church yard I went to Hardwick and Utly and then on to Whitminster on a long levell miry way and there I lay at y^e White Horse and was scarce got in when near dark and it rained heavily all y^e night. We saw not our host nor hostess but only y^e maid for we sat in y^e slut kitchin till the maid conducted us to our lodging and there was a woman and 8 children one was a lad about 12 or 13 years old, without hands and he fed and served himself with his feet and took y^e bread and chese with his toes instead of fingers and y^e woman told me that she had born 16 sons and one daughter.

Tuesday y^e 5th day a day as y^e day before it, cold stormy and rainy. At morn I left y^e White Horse and went to Frambridge and Cam Bridge both sad watry floods and came through Cam to Dursley. Calld at M^r. Lawsons oth mill and was civilly enteraind and went and lay at y^e Star in Dursley.

Wednesday y^e 6th day as the day before it or worse, and a sore rainy night followed it. Wind and storm. At morn I left Dursley and went to Stinchcomb and over watry ground to Newport in y^e parish of Berkley, and lay at Widow Aldreds house. This Newport is a thorow fayr, in Bristol Road, and has 4 famous great inns viz.—The White Hart, y^e Bell, y^e Lion, and the Crown, and all looks very grand.

Thursday y^e 7th day a sore heavy dismall rainy day. Twixt 2 and 3 ith afternoon I left Newport, and over y^e wet meadows I went over to Berkley and find first an old castle y^e seat of y^e Lord Augustus Harding Earl of Berkley, and then an old church without steeple. But a handsom neat new built steeple in y^e church yard, a little distance from y^e church on y^e north west corner of the church yard, and in it a clock and 6 good bella. And this night I tarryd at Philip Jones's. Another man and I sate up all y^e night for y^e beds were all taken up and she left us coals, and y^e stranger said y^e he thought she got nought by us; but y^e night was rainy and we payd 4 pence for fire.

Friday y^e 8th day as y^e day before it at morn but like for worse till noon. All this day, and till noon I abode still at Philip Jones's and lay there again and y^e lodgers were gone so I got a bed to lye in. At 8 at morn y^e tide was up, and Severn out so that there was no way to get out of y^e town for y^e water was unfordable. At 11 o'clock y^e bell tolled for prayers, and I went to y^e Church Service, and y^e Minister, Mr. Black, omitted y^e first Lesson but whether on purpose or not, concerns not me. For I like to put a favouurate construction. After prayers were ended I viewed y^e Church and y^e Earl of Berkeys monuments which are all black dull and duskey &c. The Church is large and lightsom and in y^e body of it is 12 fine tall pillars, and y^e cancella all of wrought stone. And in y^e Church yard y^e most grave-stones y^e ever I saw finely wrought written and many epitaphs set on

them but I tarryd not to read nor make remarks there was so many of them.

Saturday y^e 9th day as y^e day before it, sore heavy rain about noon and cold west wind. About noon I left Berkley and came away by Ham toward Rockington. Called at an house y^e stand on a hill and hard it rained and I desired to warm me and y^e gentlewoman said can you not keep you warm with walking. Hower I was bid come in and I sat and rested and warmed me well and eat and drank and she went down y^e hill and set me thro' a yate and directed me toward Rockington. But y^e way wet misty and a blind path over the watry level meads. I lost my way and wrong I went a mile, at last espying a little house I went to it, ill wet and weary I suppose it a farm house and there warmed me well and got well refreshed and y^e old man of y^e house directed me toward Rockington and to Thornbury, over wet meadows, and miry lanes toward Thornbury, and calling at an house in y^e lane I found y^e good woman reading in the Duty of Man. And this Mrs. Child was the only person I had seen reading in any house at any place since I came out of Yorkshire. She gave me victuals and drink and a peny, and sent her son to shew me y^e way to Thornbury, and to see me well over y^e mill dam; which he did, and we parted, and it was about 7 at night. So he went home, and I to Thornbury, and lay at Thomas Walker's in Backstreet. This day I saw more ground drowned and under water than ever I saw in all my life before and its dreadfull to see the Severn. Here is at Thornbury at y^e lowes corner in the south east side or end of y^e town a Church with a hadsom tower steeple and 8 tunable bells, and a castle, a large market house, and a comon town clock in y^e middle of y^e town, and a Chapel a mile or more from the town. And both at Cambridge and here, I hear of a man that lived about 6 miles from Thornbury and 2 from Cambridge Inn whose son inlisted himself into y^e King's service about 6 weeks agoe, and his mother, to try if she could get her son loose again goes to y^e soldiers and officers and her husband coming and finding her there fell to fighting and beating her without mercy and carryd her home on his back each leg on each shoulder and her head and carcase hanging down behind his back. And a girl being in the house cries out she's dead. Nay (says he) she's but drunk, she'll come to her self again. And he threw her down. But it proved y^e she was dead and he is put in Gloster Goal. The worst watry places in all y^e way to Glaston are Witchnall Briggs where y^e rivers Dove and Trent meet together, and Frambridge and Cam bridge. At Witchnall Briggs I saw y^e 2 rivers Dove and Trent on my left hand, but a little way off, but y^e road dos not cross 'em but leaves 'em on y^e left hand. And as for Frambridge it is about a mile beyond Whitminster in the road to Bristoll and takes its name from a village y^e is called Frampton and may more properly be called Frampton Bridge. Over a meadow, a mile long to y^e midleg in water I waded to a mill, and got over, and back I came on y^e other side, and into y^e road again, and about a mile or two further I came to another floody place called Cam Bridge and there y^e water was over both the bridge and battlement and spread itself a great way along y^e road on

both sides of y^e bridge, and I waited a great while at y^e alehouse, and at last I hired a horse and got a guide to help me over, and with much difficulty I got over to Cam, about half a mile off and from Cam I went to Dursley. Another mischief has been done at Berkly Castle, about 2 or 3 weeks since a stroler calling at the castle for relief but get or get none makes not much to y^e purpose. He went to the coach and cut out y^e lining and carryd it to a taylor and sold it, and is put in Gloster goal for the deed done.

Sunday y^e 10th day as before. Cold misty and gloomy but some dim glimmering of sunshine, and toward night i. e. in y^e evening sleety rain and snow and cold. All this day I rested at Thomas Walker's and lay there again.

N.B.—That on Sunday Monday and Tuesday night last it thundred and on Tuesday and Saturday night y^e Aurora Borealis was seen, and the Moon Bow, which I never saw but once before in all my life. The Borealis sore surprised y^e people in Dursley, and they fancied y^e the air stunk like brimstone and this was on Tuesday evening when I lay at y^e Star in Dursley. And on Saturday evening y^e Moon Bow, Borealis, and Thunder, surprized y^e people at Thornbury, and Thomas Walker's wife said that

Winter's thunder,
And Summer's rain,
Forebodes no good,
To an English Man.

Memorandum that at Thornbury I am told of a church at a town about 6 miles off that is all round and built in a spiral or piramidical form, but where the bells hang I hear not. I was not at Thornbury Church Service for being ill and irksom I did not stir out all y^e day.

Munday y^e 11th day the winter solstice. At morn sunshine and calm. About 11 o'clock I sett off for y^e city of Bristol, and was told that y^e villages I was to go through was Alleston, Ansbury, Patchway, Filton, Horvil, and Stokes Croft. And I am told that at Patchway lives one Mr. William Barclat who got a sprig of y^e Holy Thorn, and set it in his garden and it grows and thrives and blossoms &c. as that on Weary all Hill on Old Christmas Day and that many people come to see it. And y^e a man stands with a Hedge Bill to defend it that y^e people do not come near it to pluck, or break it. And victuals and drink is given to such as come to see it. Barrels of drink given to strangers and poor and good victuals also. To the towns above named i. e. y^e villages, I passed by and got into y^e turnpike way, and down in a valley the way parting into 2 I took y^e left hand way and up y^e hill I went and at y^e top oth hill I enterd into Bristol, where I saw such great deal of lamps and other illuminations as I never saw any where before. So enquiring how far to Bedmister, I was told 3 miles. I went to Bedmister and to y^e double neckt Swan and enquired for Joseph Jubb as his mother had directed me but in vain for I was told y^e his wife died, and his child was left to the parish, and he gone into y^e army 3 years agoe. So I went to y^e Glass house till morn but there I stood and walkt and got no rest there. Near y^e bridge at y^e end of Bristol as we go into Bedminster at St. Mary

Rackley Church is fine peal of 8 large and tunable bells ; said to be y^e finest in all England. And in Old King Street I am told y^t Old Noll demolisht y^e Vestibulum of Bristol Minster, and that is the cause that it appears as an Old Parish Church.

Tuesday y^e 12th day cold rain and wind. At morn I left Bristol, and turnpike way I went up y^e hill, and called at y^e turnpike house where y^e way parted, and found in y^e house a notable sensible woman and her son, a shomaker, at his work, and she attended on y^e turnpike, I sat and rested, and talked there near 2 hours ; and y^e woman directed me y^e way to Wells, and though it was but about 11 ith forenoon she told me y^e way over Mendip would be too long for me to reach Wells y^e night. So I went on y^e left hand way and passed by Shoo and went a little further and lay at y^e George at Shoo Magna, and a cold night it was.

Wednesday y^e 13th day a day gloomy and calm. At morn up I got and set off for Wells turnpike way toward Mendip, a large rough Common 6 miles broad, and 40 miles long. Large as Nottingham Forest. And I went by Copen toward it. And there a bell was tolling for y^e burying of an old woman of 60 years old. Y^e town and Church lyes lurking under y^e North side of an high hill or bank, i. e. the North edge of Mendip, up a steep lane I went and knew not which way to go, till espying a guide post I followed its directions. And hard by y^e way side, I seeing a little hill, of a blue scaly earth, and a hole in y^e top of it, about y^e wideness of a good large wool basket, I went to it, and looking in, I saw it was a dangerous deep pitt, I went a distance off, and sought 2 stones, and cast into it, and according to y^e sound, and y^e time of their falling, I supposed it might be 30 or 40 yards deep. So I went on to Wells y^t lyes on y^e South side of Mendip ; on lower ground, and about a quarter of a mile off it. When I got into Wells it was near night and as I went by the Cathedral y^e Evening Service was ended, and y^e Choirister Boys I see in y^e surplices. Enquiring for lodging I was directed to East Wells, and lay at Mrs. Mary Winter's widow ; and there was a woman y^t fought her husband, and disturbed all y^e house, and this was New Christmas Eve, and there was a woman y^t sung and dictated this carol and as she dictated as follows though very deficient I thought I would bring it away.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL TAKEN DOWN AT EAST WELLS ON Y^e NEW
CHRISTMAS DAY.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Jerusalem, said he ;
That kill'd the Prophets of the Lord,
That once was sent to thee.

How often times would I
Have kept thee from all ill ;
Even as a hen her chickens keep,
But thou art stubborn still.

Thy lofty strong and stately towers
With rockets shall confound ;
And make thy sumptuous buildings all
Lye equal to y^e ground.

Because thou didst not know
The reasonable day,
In which y^e Lord thy God appear'd
To wash thy sins away.

This night I lay at Mrs. Mary Winter's, in East Wells and I rested well.

Thursday y^e 14th day y^e New Christmas Day, a gallant fine calm sunshine day, like Monday I went to St. Andrews, y^e Minster, vulgarly called y^e Colledge Church, both ends oth day. And the Dean preached out of y^e second chapter of Hagai and 7th verse. All y^e day save Church time I was at Mrs. Winters, and lay there.

Friday y^e 15th day the New St. Stephens Day as y^e day before it. About noon I set off for Glastenbury over wet lanes and comons, and Hartly Bridge, and twixt Hartly Bridge and Glaston I was sunk so deep in y^e mire and clay holden fast by my left leg y^t I almost despaired of any getting out again without help, however at last with hard struggling I got out, and about 3 o'clock I got into Glastenbury, and was directed for lodging, to Widow Summers, in Nilot Street, a good civill religious old woman; and here I rested well, and without disturbance for there was no lodgers, but I, nor any family but herself, and a young woman. This day was calm and gloomy.

Saturday y^e 16th day called O Sapientia; a day as the day before it. At morn intending to view y^e town, I went in search of what curiosities I could find, and first, I went to y^e Tor, and viewed the bell tower of St. Michaels, which is a sea mark, and ruinous, and I am told, that Esquire Hoar sent masons to repair it, and it took up a quarter of a year, and was finished 6 weeks before Christmas, and it has 2 images on y^e West side, one broken off by y^e knees, and y^e other stands entire. And the groundwork of St. Michael's Church, and Chancel, is fair to be seen; after I had viewed y^e Tor, I came back to my lodging house, i. e. Mrs. Summers. Rested, and refreshd myself, then set off by St. Benedict, over a level wet meadow, to Weary All hill, where I found a young man gravng and gathering red potatoes, at y^e West end of y^e Hill in a steep Close leaning to the South, and on the South side of y^e hill is a lane and a turnpike road. Hard by is a bridge like Hartly bridge, and over it you go to a little village, called Street, on y^e right hand, and near to it is a great house called Squire Strouds Great Farm house where lives one Mr. Buxton, and a little way East from Street in a plain stands Street Church; whose steeple from y^e top to y^e ground, is as white as chalk.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 12.)

37.—GRADE (3 bells).

1. O NICHOLAS RANDLE & EDMUND LORY CHURCHWARDENS.

Immediately below, on a second line,

JANUARY 6 1832. COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY

Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.



2. 1618 in flat figures.

Diameter at the mouth, 31¼ inches.

3. M Martir Cristoforo Pro Nobis Semper Orate
(founder's mark, figure of a bell between the initials d h).

The lettering on this bell is much to be admired. The capitals are Lombardic, each being ornamented and surmounted by a crown, together 2½ inches high. Mr. J. J. Rogers (*Trans. Exeter Dioc. Arch. Soc.* vol. vi. p. 148), says that very similar capitals occur on the St. Michael Mount bells, but this comparison will hardly hold good, the characters on the latter bells being much smaller in size and less ornamented. The black letter text is also beautifully formed, each letter having been impressed by means of a separate stamp. Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.

38.—GUNWALLOE (3 bells).

1. + (fig. 13) Voc mea hinc de pello cuncta nocum

In black letter characters, except the initial V which is Lombardic, resembling the lettering on other bells having the same epigraph. Each word has been impressed with a separate stamp. Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches. On the stock are the initials ^{T B}J with the date 1818

2. + (fig. 13) [P]lebs ois plauidit ut me tum sepius audit

The whole in small black letter characters, each word, as on the first bell, having been impressed on the mould at one operation. The initial P has been omitted by the founder as appears to have been his custom when using this legend. (See *St. Michael Carhages*). Diameter at the mouth, 30¼ inches; sound, but has no clapper.

3. + (fig. 11) Eternis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis

Above the inscription, on the crown of the bell, is the stamp (fig. 10) repeated three times. The black letter characters are about 1½ inch high, and have some resemblance to those on the St. Antony bell. The capitals however, are of a different type, and exhibit greater ornamentation. Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches. This bell is cracked, but not badly.

39.—GWENNAP (6 bells).

1. JO^s BEAUCHAMP ESQ^r AND GE^s SIMMONDS CHURCH WARDENS 1786

Diameter at the mouth, 25½ inches.

2. 1786. Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.

3. 1786. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.




4. 1786. Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.

5. 1786. Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.

6. A^s RADFORD VICAR 1786. Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.

These bells were probably cast at the Copper House Foundry, Hayle.

40.—HELSTON (6 bells).






1. T. W. JAMES, & R. BENNETTS, CHURCH WARDENS, JUNE 30, 1825.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. T. W. JAMES, & R. BENNETTS, CHURCH WARDENS,
JUNE 30, 1825.  (Lion's head within a circular cable border).
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
3. JUNE 30, 1825.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. JUNE 30, 1825.
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
5. JUNE 30, 1825.
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.
6. JOHN BORLASE ESQ. MAYOR. TH^o WOOD JAMES & RICH^d BENNETTS,
CHURCH  (Lion's head as on second bell).
Immediately below,
WARDENS, OF THE BOROUGH OF HELSTONE. JUNE 30, 1825 
Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches.

These bells were cast at the Copper House Foundry, Hayle. The former peal of six was cast by Mearns in 1767, being the gift of the Rt. Hon. Francis Lord Godolphin. The tenor weighed 17 cwt., and was thus inscribed:—

"These six bells were the gift of the Right Honourable Francis Lord Godolphin, Anno 1767. Hugh Rogers, Esq., Mayor.

At proper times our voices we will raise,
In sounding to our benefactor's praise.
Our voices shall with joyful sound
Make hills and valleys echo round
To honour both of God and king,
Our voices shall in concert sing.
In wedlock's bonds all ye who join,
With hands your hearts unite;
So shall our tuneful tongues combine
To lead the nuptial rite." *

41.—ST. KEVERNE (3 bells).

1.  JOHN — IAGO — VICAR  RICHARD — WILLIAMS 
RICHARD — FEARCE  CH — WDS : 1. P  1781
Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches.
2. RICH^d ROSKRUGE & JACOB LOBY CHURCHWARDENS . . . 1881 . . .
I. RUDHALL FECIT (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 43 inches.
3. A. WILLS & T. ROGERS WARDENS 1795 . . . CAST BY I. RUDHALL
OF GLOUCESTER (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 44 inches.

42.—LANDEWEDNACK (3 bells).

1. + (fig. 15) *SANCTA ANNA ORA PRO NOBIS* (shield, displaying a bell between the initials *h h*) The inscription is in old English characters about ⅔ inch high, each word commencing with a Lombardic capital. Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
2. + (fig. 15) *SANCTE MICHAEL ORA PRO NOBIS* (shield, fig. 12, displaying a cross between the initials *r r*; followed by another shield bearing three lions *passant guardant*, the royal arms of the realm of England from the time of Richard I.) Both shields occur on the second bell at St. Clement, near Truro. The letters in style resemble those on the two other bells of this interesting little peal. Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
3. + (fig. 15) *DOMEN MAGDALENE SERIT CAMPANA MELODIE* (shield, as on 1st bell). Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.

* C. S. Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, vol. iii. p. 765.

43.—MAZE (5 bells).

1. WITTHAM SARA : WARDEN 1744 : : O P O T C O O
Each figure of the date has been impressed backwards. Diameter at the mouth, about 29 inches.
2. WILLIAM . SARA . 1744 (followed by several very small figures of bells). The inscription is much corroded. Diameter at the mouth about 30 inches.
3. GEORGE . TYRNER O VICAR O WILLIAM . SARA : : : WARDEN . 1744 O
Diameter at the mouth, about 31 inches.
4. WILLIAM SARA O 1744 P O O : : O : : T O O : O : O
Diameter at the mouth, about 33 inches.
5. GEORGE : TYRNER : VICAR WILLIAM SARA WARDEN 1744 O
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches. This bell is still sound and hangs in the belfry. All the others are broken and have been removed from the frame. The coin impressions are illegible.

The tower of this church was much injured by lightning about 1865. Whether the present state of the bells is due to this calamity or not, we are not informed. We understand that an effort is being made by the vicar to recast the entire peal.

44.—MANACCA (3 bells).

1. GELBERT O HAYME (ornamental stop) JAMES O ROGERS O WAR (stop) 1712 O
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. DIGORY : WILLIAMS . HENRY TRESIES C W R K (border ornament).
No clapper, but the bell appears to be sound. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
3. PETER RALPH WILLIAM ROSKILLY CHURCHWARDENS IN° BENNET FEET
Below on a second line is the date 1765, with the 5 inverted. The clapper is missing, and a piece broken off the rim, lies in the belfry. Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

45.—ST. MARTIN IN MENEAGE (1 bell).

1. JN° L° AWRANCE & JA° BISHOP CH ; WARDENS.
S° MARTIN. 1826 O (lion's head surrounded by a circular cable border as at Helston). The inscription is *incised*, not in relief as usual. This bell was probably cast at Hayle. Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.

46.—MAWGAN IN MENEAGE (3 bells).

1. JOHN RUDHALL FEC° . 1827.
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1868 (on haunch)
Royal arms and word "patent" on waist.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
3. I. RUDHALL FEC° . 1834 . (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.

47.—MAWNAN (3 bells).

1. : I . N . 1675 : P : P :
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches. Crown broken off, and bell cramped up with iron.
2. : O : IN : TT : 1675 : P P O :
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches. A large piece is broken off at the rim.
3. MAY THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FLOURISH A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1754 (border ornament). The date has been cut off level with the surface of the bell, but is just legible. Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.

In two terriers, dated 1727 and 1746, the bells are simply entered as "three bells."

48.—MYLOR (8 bells).

1. + (fig. 14) **IN : HONORE : SANCTI : GEORGII**

The letters of the inscription are placed about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart so as to encircle the haunch. The text is formed of Lombardic capitals of a good type, but unornamented. This bell and the 3rd are cracked. Diameter at the mouth, $31\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

2. : **EGO : ME : PRECO : SE : CLAMANDO : CONTERIMVS : AVDITE : VENITE : 1637**
In broad flat Roman capitals, of the type used by Roger Purdue. Diameter at the mouth, $35\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
3. : **1664** : in thin slender figures.
Diameter at the mouth, $38\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

49.—MULLION (4 bells).

1. **COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY HAYLE, 2 MAY . 1828.**
Diameter at the mouth, $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
2. Same inscription as on 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, $28\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
3. Same inscription as on 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, $32\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4. **PETER WILLEY & MARK SHEPHERD CHURCHWARDENS MULLION 2 MAY 1828.**
COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY. Diameter at the mouth, $38\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"Tradition says that one of the *ancient* bells was of unusually large size, and that it was intended for St. Keverne church, but by some mishap in its carriage, or through the intervention of the patron saint, it fell to the lot of Mullion tower."—*Blight's Churches of West Cornwall.*

50.—PERRANARWORTHAL (3 bells).

1. : **IOHN : WILLIAMS :**
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. + (fig. 13) **Vox mea bini** (stamp fig. 2) **depello cuncta noxiu**
In ordinary black letter characters except the initial letter which is Lombardic; each word being impressed with a separate stamp. Diameter at the mouth, $33\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
3. : **THE TRIBBLE BEL AND TYNER AS YOY IN MINDE MAY CARRY : WERE CAST**
11672 : THE 16 OF : JANVARY
All in one line round the haunch, except the word "January," which placed directly below. The inscriptions on the 1st and 3rd bells are in slender Roman capitals. Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.

51.—RUAN MAJOR (1 bell).

1. : **1630** : without further inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.

52.—RUAN MINOR (2 bells).

1. **M^r ROBERT TONKEN CHURCH WARDEN . IOHN . BENNET . HELSTONE**
The above on one line, and immediately below,
FECIT 1759. Diameter at the mouth, $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
2. **1624.** Diameter at the mouth, $31\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

There was formerly another bell, but it has been removed from the belfry, and probably broken up.

53.—SITHNEY (3 bells).

1. **I . P . AND CO 1771** Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. **I . P . AND CO 1771** Diameter at the mouth, $32\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
3. **WILLIAM NEWTON VICAR . NICHOLAS PLOMER JAMES RUTTER CW I . P 1771**
Diameter at the mouth, $36\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

These bells were cast by the Penningtons of Stokeclimsland, yet in a recent topographical work on Cornwall, we are gravely informed that there were 3 bells at Sithney "cast by Newton in 1773"!!! A terrier bearing date Feb. 2, 1745-6, records that "in the tower are three bells."

54.—STITHIANS (4 bells).

1. THE REV^d M^r BUCKINGHAM M^r TINGCOMBE (orn. stop) THO^s WILLMET
W^m BISHOP CH. WARDENS (orn. stop).
Immediately below on a second line,
LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1767
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches. Cracked.
2. The inscription around the haunch of this bell is illegible through bad casting
On the waist is—
I BENNET . HELSTON [FECIT] 17.....
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. The inscription on this bell is also illegible. It was cast by the same man as
the 2nd bell, as part of the word "Bennet" can be seen on the waist.
Diameter at the mouth, 38½ inches.
4. JOHN HARVEY FECIT 1790
In boldly raised Roman capitals, 1½ inch high. Cast no doubt at the
Copper House Foundry, Hayle. Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.

55.—WENDRON (5 bells).

1. ✠ GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH ✠ W : AND : J : T : 1838 :
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1868.
On the waist are the royal arms and word "PATENT." Diameter at the
mouth, 28½ inches.
3. Inscription identical with that on 2nd bell. Diameter at the mouth, 29½
inches.
4. THIS PEAL WAS RECAST BY JOHN TAYLOR OXFORD AND BIDEFORD
DEVONSHIRE 1833.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
5. I : TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL : AND TO THE GRAVE I SUMMON ALL
(on the haunch).

AS IN ADAM ALL DIE
✠ SO IN CHRIST ✠

SHALL ALL
BE MADE
ALIVE.
TAYLOR
1833.
FOUNDER

OXFORD AND BIDEFORD : (on the waist).

REV^d : T : WILLS VICAR : B : JOHNS . J : JENKINS O . WAR^m :
(on the sound-bow). Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.

The following ancient belfry rhymes are painted on a board affixed to the north
wall of the tower :—

"We ring the quick to church, the dead to grave
Good is our use, such usage let us have.
who swears, or curse, or in a furious mood
Quarrels, or strikes, altho he draws no blood
who wears a hat, or spurs, or turns a bell
Or by unskillfull handling mar's a peall
Let him pay sixpence for each single crime
Twill make him cautious gainst another time."

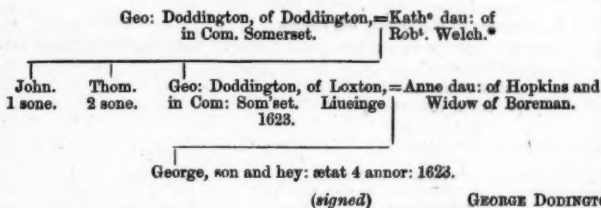
(To be continued.)

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF DODDINGTON, OF DODDINGTON, CO. SOMERSET.

BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.

SINCE I contributed to the "RELIQUARY" (Vol. XIV., 188), some Church Notes from Doddington, in Somersetshire, I have collected in illustration of them a brief genealogy of the family of Doddington, which I think may not be unworthy of a place amongst the many useful pedigrees which have found a permanent record in its pages. George Doddington, of Loxton, entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Somersetshire taken in the year 1623. To this pedigree, which I give here from the *original* Visitation (Harleian MS. 1141, fo. 78), it will be seen that I have made considerable additions in the more extensive one which follows it. I have also added a copy of the will of George Doddington, of Doddington, the father of the person who entered the pedigree, taken from the probate copy in the possession of the present representative of the family, together with a few other notes collected from original documents, wills, etc.

PEDIGREE OF DODDINGTON AS ENTERED IN VISITⁿ OF CO. SOMERSET, 1623.



The story of the later generations of the Doddingtons, of Doddington, forms an amusing chapter in Sir Bernard Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*, re-modelled edition, London, 1869, 2 vols., 8vo. George Bubb, the Diarist, assumed the name of Doddington from his connection with this family.

WILL OF GEORGE DODDINGTON, ESQ.

In the name of God, Amen. The eighteenth day of Auguste in the yeere of our Lord god one thousand six hundred and eightene I George Doddington of Doddington in the countie of Somerset Esquire beinge of perfecte memory I giue god thanks for it Consideringe that most certaine it is that all flesh shall die and yet nothinge is more vncertaine then the verie tyme of departeing out of this transitorie life And that, it is convenient for every christian man in the tyme of his health soe to sett in order his worldly affaires That in the tyme of sicknes and extremitie of death he maie the more quietly applie his hart and mynde vpon allmightie god and thattaineinge of everlastinge life and perpetuall blessednes through his infinite mercie towards vs in Jesus Christ our only saviour and redeemer doe therefore revokinge all other wills by me heretofore made Ordaine and make this my last will and testament in manner and

* *Walshaw*, in monumental inscription at Doddington, see vol. xiv. p. 188.

forme followinge, vnt, First, I doe most freely and with most willinge minde render and giue againe my soule vnto Almightye god wth he of his infinite goodnes gaue me when he first fashioned me faithfullye trustinge and hopeinge that through the only meritts and righteousness of his deere sonne Jesus Christ my redemer he will receaue the same vnto his ouerlastinge kingdome and place it amongst the number of his electe seruaunts. And as concerneinge my bodie euē with a good will and free harte I giue it ouer comendeinge it vnto the earth from whence it came. And for that I doe desire of god and wish with all my harte that there should continewe betwixt my children and childers childrene a loveinge and fremdely agreement after my death I haue heretofore thought good with my selfe that it should be best for them and euerie of them severally that I should make my will and thereby declare my minde toucheinge all my goodes and chatties. Wherefore first, I giue and bequeath to Margaret Dodington my goddaughter and daughter vnto John Dodington my sonne late deceased one hundred poundes of currant English money to be paid vnto her at her age of twenty yeeres And if she happen to die before she accomplish the said aige of twentie yeeres Then I will that the said hundred poundes giuen her as aforesaid shall remaine vnto her sister Marie one other of the daughters of the said John Dodington. ITEM I giue and bequeath vnto the said Marie Dodington one hundred poundes of currant English money to be paid at her aige of eightene yeeres and if she fortune to die before she shall attaine to the said aige of eightene yeeres Then I will that her parte giuen as afore said shall remaine to the rest of the sisters that shalbe then liveinge equally to be devided betweene them. ITEM I giue vnto Katherine Dodington one other of the daughters of the said John Dodington one hundred poundes of like money to be paid at her aige of eightene yeeres And if she fortune to die before she shall accomplish the said aige of eightene yeeres Then I will that her said porcion giuen as aforesaid shall whollie remaine to the rest of her sisters that shalbe then liveinge equally to be devided betweene them. ITEM I giue and bequeath vnto Elizabeth Dodington one other of the daughters of the said John one hundred poundes to be paid at like aige of eightene yeeres And I giue vnto Florence, Susan, and Anne, three other daughters of the said John Dodington one hundred poundes vnto each of them to be paid vnto either of them at there severall aiges of eightene yeeres And if anie of these fower v^t Elizabeth, Florence, Susan, and Anne, to die before she shall accomplish the said aige of eightene yeeres then her parte soe dyeinge to remaine to the other three that shall survive of them the said fower last menooned sisters to be equally devided betweene them. ITEM vpon condition that Thomasine Hippeley my daughter doe surrender and assure vnto Francis Dodington sonn of my sonn John Dodington aforesaid (or to such as shall please god to inherite my house and Barton at Dodington) all such interest wth she hath in the landes wth I hold of the graunte of John St Alban esquire lyeing in Dodington aforesaid when my said sonnes sonn or such other person or his or there assignes shall require the same of her And that likewise thereby noe clame noe challenge made either by her or by anie other by her meanes for anie parte of the meane profits of the same landes I give to the said Thomasine three score poundes to be paid within one quarter of a yeere next after my decease. ITEM I giue to her children the three score poundes wth John Hippeley her husband oweth me vpon band equally to be devided betweene them. ITEM I doe giue vnto my sonne George Dodington three hundred poundes of lawfull money of England to be paid vnto him within one yeere next after my decease. ITEM I giue vnto such of my sonn Smythes children as shalbe vnmarried at the tyme of my decease to each of them fortie shillinges for a remembraunce of my love to-wardes every of them. ITEM I giue to John Dodington and Agas Dodington my brother Richardes children to each of them tenn poundes to be paid within one halfe yeere after my decease. ITEM I giue to the two younger children of Humfrey Oliver v^t Judith and Sara three poundes to each of them to be paid when my executors shall thincke best for their benefitt. ITEM I giue to the poorest of my tennts of Stogursey xx^s and to the poorest of my Tennts of Nether Stowey xx^s to be equally devided betweene them. ITEM I giue to the poore of Dodington xx^s to be distributed by the appointment of my executors and at their discretion. ITEM I giue and bequeath vnto such as it shall please god shall inherite my house in Dodington aforesaid all my severall p^{ce}lls of plate to haue onlie the vse occupacon and keepinge of them and to be there and be renewed and soe remaine there from heire to heire and heires of my bodie wth shall haue thineritaunce of the said house as Hirelomes and thinges hereditarie theravnto. ITEM I giue and bequeath in like manner vnto such as it shall please god shall inherite my house as aforesaid all the glasse of the windowes of the said house and all the seelinge of the said house together with all bedsteeds and beddes wth there severall furnitures and all table boardes with there furniture and all cupboardes chestes and all other implements aboute my said house necessarie to be there that the same shall soe remaine as

Hirelomes and as thinges hereditary vnto the said house And my will is that the thinges aforesaid shalbe from tyme to tyme renewed as they shal decaie and so to be used and continewe from heire to heire and heires of my bodie soe longe as it shall please god of his goodnes the same inheritaunce shall continewe in the yssue of my bodie. ITEM all the residue of my goodes my legacies in this my will sett downe and given being satisfied and my funerall accordeinge to my degree honestly performed and discharged I giue and bequeath vnto fraunc's Dodington and Christopher Dodington sonnes of John Dodington my sonne late deceased whome I make my sole executors of this my last will and testament. ITEM I constitute ordaine and make my verie loveinge fremdes Thomas Windham of Kensford within the parish of St Decumans Esquire M^r William Fraunc's and M^r John Frauncis Esqueers M^r John Smithes of Wrington my son in law and Humfrey Coplestone of Instow my kinsman the supervisors of this my last will and testament desireinge them and everie of them to see the same truly executed and performed accordeinge to my true meaneinge and my trust reposed in them And I giue to every of them as well for a remembrance of my love towards them as likewise as a token of my thankfullnes for there paines to be susteyned in seeinge this my said will faithfully to be accomplished one gold ringe of half an ownce with these wordes graven sealewise vpon the topp of every of the said ringes FIDELIS ESTO Provided alwaies that if it shall fortune anie question ambiguitie or doubt to arise amongst my said executors or amongst anie that shall claime anie benefitt by force of this my last will That the onlie exposition determinacon and iudgement thereof shalbe determined and iudged from tyme to tyme to the best of my minde and accordeinge to the litterall sence and meaneinge of this my last will in everie behalfe And by the exposition and discretion of my said supervisors In witnes whereof to this my p^{re}sent will I have sett my seale and subscribed my name the day and yeere first aboue written. By me GEORGE DODINGTON. Sealed and subscribed or signed in the p^{re}sence of me Willm Euered 1618, by me Hugh Haddridge a witnes. WHEREAS I the aboue named George Dodington Esquire haue made and ordained this my last will and testament in manner and forme aboue written And haue made Francis Dodington and Christopher Dodington sonnes of John Dodington my sonn deceased my sole executors And haue appointed likewise by my said will my verie loveinge fremdes M^r Thomas Windham M^r William Fraunc's M^r John Frauncis M^r John Smithes and M^r Humfrie Copplestone aboue named to be supervisors of this my last will and testament I doe nowe by this Codicill and writeinge written vnder my said will confirme allowe and approue of my abovesaid will by me heretofore made saveinge only in this pointe v^{er} whereas I haue bymy said will appointed the aboue named Francis Dodington and Christopher Dodington to be executors of this my last will and testament I doe nowe hereby ordaine and appointe my said trustie and welbeloved fremdes M^r Thomas Windham M^r William Frauncis M^r John Fraunc's M^r John Smithes and M^r Humfrie Copplestone to be the executors of this my last will and testament aboue written vpon speciall trust and confidence and for the only sole benefitt v^{er} and behoofe of thaboue named Francis Dodington and Christopher Dodington vntill they the said Francis and Christopher Dodington shall accomplish there and ether of there aiges of one and twenty yeeeres. And I doe appointe and alsoe desire my said executors in trust in the meane tyme to put out all such goodes and somes of money as shall com to there or either of there handes for the best benefitt they may for the v^{er} of the [said] Fraunc's and Christopher Dodington. IN WITNES whereof I the said George Dodington haue also to this subscripon put my hand and seale the two and twentieth daie of November in the yeere of our Lord god one thousand six hundred and eightene in the p^{re}sence of these whose names are vnderwritten, Geo : Dodington Jun : . per me Gulielmu' Rogers rect'. Willm Euered 1618. by me Hugh Haddridge a witnes. Acknowledged by the foresaid George to be by him allowed sealed and subscribed in the p^{re}sence of me Jo : Frier, p Georgiu' Dodington.

Proved 15 December 1621 by Humphrey Coplestone, and again 14 June 1626 by Francis and Christopher Dodington in C.P.C.

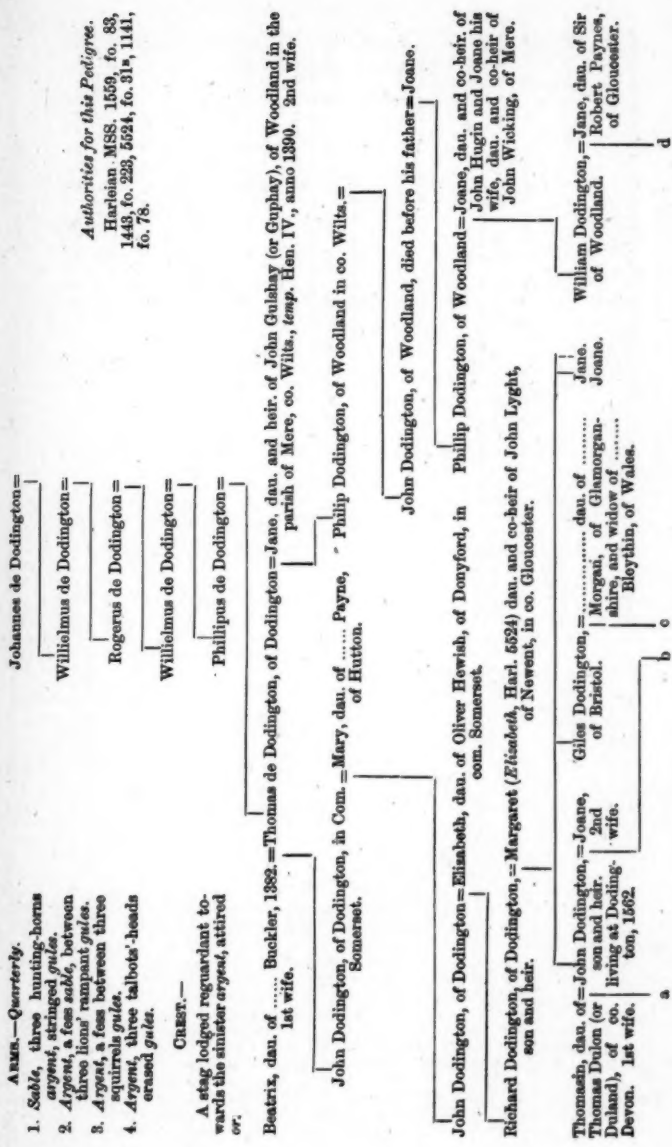
ARMS.—Quarterly.

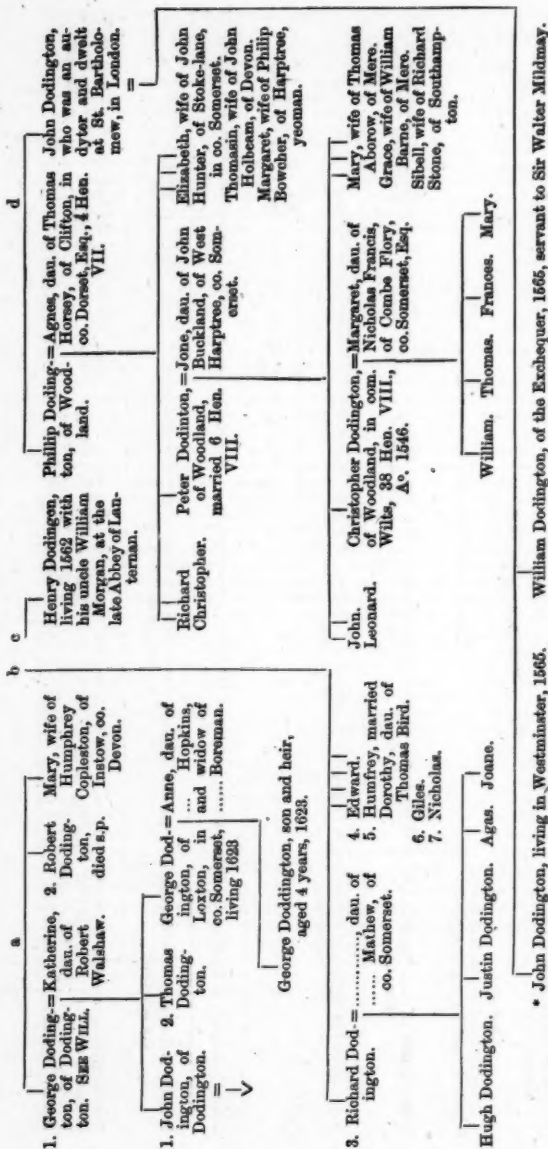
- 1. *Sable*, three hunting-horns *argent*, stringed *gules*.
- 2. *Argent*, a fess *sable*, between three lions' rampant *gules*.
- 3. *Argent*, a fess between three squirrels *gules*.
- 4. *Argent*, three talbots' heads erased *gules*.

CREST.—

A stag lodged regardant towards the sinister *argent*, attired or.

Authorities for this Pedigree.
Harleian. MSS. 1559, fo. 83,
1443, fo. 223, 5924, fo. 31^a, 1141,
fo. 78.





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EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 24.)

1625. John Watson, son of Thomas Watson, bapt. May 9th. (68)
 1625. Mary Wolph, dau. of Richard Wolph, bapt. July 28.
 Ferdinando Beakley and Susanna Collinton, mar. Oct. 15.
 1626. Daniell Bentiye, son of Francis Bentiye, bapt. Sept. 10. (64)

(63.) Thomas Watson was alderman in the years 1531-2, 1539-40, and 1548-9. While holding office the last time the Hall made the following curious order relative to the number of sheep to be kept in the fields:—"Itt y^e orderedd by the alderman by the consent of hys burgesses and comynaltye of the same towne y^e no man w^hin thys towne of the fyrst twelve shall kepe above y^e nombre of LX shepe, evry one of the second twelve not above the nombre of XL shepe. Any forⁿ that gyttyeth i of grett rent (i) hath much land in the feld not to kepe above the nombre of XL shepe, and evry other comoner not to kepe above the nombre of twenty shepe upon payn of forfeiture for evry shepe kept above thys rate iijd., and every shepe iijs. iij^q. as often as they be flownd, and that no man of these nombre abovesayd w^hin this borewe to bryng inne ther shepe to the nombre afore sayd before the feast of Sent M^cten y^e byshepe upon payne of farlating for evry shepe iijd., and that evry man shall avoyd all ther shepe above lymyted by low Sondey, or w^hin two days after upon payn of forfeiture for evry shepe remaynyng aft^r those dayes iijd., and that the butcher to kepe continually from tyme to tyme the nombre of thirty shepe, and they to be fatted and able to kyll and not above upon payn of forfeiture for evry shepe iijd." William W. Bruer, paid xxs., and took up his freedom 6 Oct., 1582, elected a member of the first twelve, Oct. 26, 1592, and filled the office of alderman in 1592-3. Thomas Watson, gent., took up his freedom 27 Sept., 1601. His name is in the list of the second twelve in October, 1603, and at a Common Hall, Jan. 31, 1605-6, Thomas Watson, gentleman, at his own special instance and request is removed from the Comon Counsell, and at the same Hall, at the mocon of St Robert Wyngfield, Knt., one of the comburgesses of this towne, the above-named Thomas Watson is againe chosen into the company of the Comon Counsell of this towne. He was elected a comburgess 24 Aug., 1614; alderman of the borough, 1614-5; appointed one of the collectors of the 15th for the parish of St. George, 24 Aug., 1631, and died in 1635. While he occupied the aldermanic chair, I find that on April 24, 1614, at a Common Hall, "the comon bell (St. Marie's) was toled to the order to call the townsmen together that they there might be p^rsueded to adventure some money according to the Counsell's letters into Virginia, but beinge not thought fitt by the greater pte of the company there assembled to adventure of any man's p^rivate purse nothinge was done." At a subsequent Hall, held 8th Sept. following, Toby Loveday, alderman, it was concluded that there shall be ii li. laid downe by the Chamberlaines (John Todd and Ricus Dalby), of this towne, of the towne stock and shall be adventured in the lotterye for Virginia, and whatsoever benefit shall come of the same shall redounde and be wholly to the benefit and p^rfitte of the said Corporason. At the same Hall it was agreed that one Robert Mitchell, la., beinge a stranger in our towne shall presently depte out of the towne w^hth out delay. Aug. 14, 1614. At this Hall, a letter from the Lord Lieut., touching the supplies of all defects in both private and common armor, an order was openly read "that all might take notice of their sev^rall defects that supplies might be made accordingly. Alsoe was there a polamacon openly reade to signifie in what manner beare and ale should be brued, and that none should brue nor sell otherwise than the same polamacon sheweth them."—*Corp. Rec.* In 1614, James I. granted a Lottery to be held at the west end of St. Paul's, London, in special favour for the plantation of English Colonies in Virginia. An account is extant of a Lottery held "as a Lottery of the Council and Company of Virginia," held at Reading in 1619. Whether the "adventure" proved remunerative to our town there is no mention made of it in the Municipal records, and the present book of Chamberlain's accounts do not extend farther back than 1731.

(64.) Francis Bentley, barber, took up his freedom 6 June, 1625; and another Francis, "habbadasher of hatts, as free born, was admitted to his freedom w^hth out any fyne, 20 March, 1686-7."—*Corp. Rec.* Vendors of beaver hats were about this

1626. Richard Butcher and Dorotie Theselwhete, mar. May 24. (65)
 1626. Elizabeth Wolphe, wife of Richard Wolphe, bur. Dec. 5.
 1626-7. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Royse, bapt. Jan. 13.
 " Robert Camock, soone of Henry Camock, bur. Jan. 4.
 1627. John Kester and Margaret Hardy, mar. April 1.
 " John Braunson and Elizabeth Whotton, mar. August 5.
 " Joseph Caldecott, bur. August 6. (66)

period called "haberdashers of hats," then highly expensive. Dugdale, in his Diary, April 13, 1661, minutes "paid for a bever hatt, £4 10s." Pepys, too, records in his Diary, June 27, 1661, "this day, Mr. Holden sent me a bever which cost £4 5s." As an ancestor of the last-named Francis Bentley was a barber, I think the two following orders enacted by the Corporation, extracted from the books, relative to the trade, will not be deemed out of place or uninteresting:—1666, Nov. 14, Simon Walburgh, Mayor, "Itt was ordered that noe barber whatsoever shall within this Corporacon trimm or cause to be trim'd any peon or peons whatsoever upon the Sabbath Day, upon paine to forfeit for everye pson he or they shall see trim y^e sume of two shillings apiece." The Hall, March 20, 1685-6, enacted that if any barber opens his shop on a Sunday he is to forfeit 2s. 6d. for the first offence, 5s. for the second, and 10s. for the third; and the butchers also were prohibited from doing the like under the same penalties, unless it was for sick persons. Francis Bentley was Overseer of the Poor for this parish in 1629.

(65.) Members of this family are found in the Municipal records at an early date. Arthur Butcher was bound apprentice 3 June, 28 Elizabeth, to Henry Knight, taylor; Richard Butcher, gent., paid £3 to Edward Cammocke, the senior Chamberlain, and took up his freedom 6 June, 1 Car. I.; on the resignation of Richard Langton, Town Clerk, in 1626, he was elected to the vacant post, dismissed therefrom April 6, 1634, consequent upon an information preferred against him, dated 27 Nov., 1634, by Mr. John Balcuy, the Recorder, in which it was alleged that he had spoken abusive words against the King and Recorder. He was also charged of having said of the King, that by Magna Charta he ought not to fetch up any man by a messenger, and that he had promised to the contrary. In the information Butcher is styled as an innkeeper. I find in the Sessions Roll the name of Richard Butcher presented to the Court, 10 April, 1651, "for selling lesse than a full quart of his best ale for ijd., contrary to the statute." The Town Clerk was elected a capital Burgess 29 August, 1644; a com-burgess 30 August, 1647, and dismissed from office 27 Feb., 1647-8, consequent upon a general "weeding" this and other corporate bodies were subjected to of the friends of Royalty. On the 7th May, 1663, he was restored to office as Town Clerk, and was buried at All Saints' Church, 25 Sept., 1664. He was the author of the "*Survey and Antiquity of the Towne of Stamford, 1646*." Robert, probably his son, took up his freedom for the sum of vjl. xiijs. viiij., whereof he paid half down, and the other to be paid a week before St. Thomas's Day next, October 7, 1652. He was one of the Constables for the parish of St. Mary in 1652-3, and elected a com-burgess in 1662. John Butcher, wheelwright, took up his freedom 31 August, 1643; subsequently elected a capital Burgess, a com-burgess, 6 Oct., 1653. Another John was Chamberlain in 1679-80. Henry Butcher was elected a capital Burgess in the place of John Symonds, who refused taking the Abjuration oath, 27 August, 1702; Chamberlain, 1714-5. John Butcher was Mayor in 1688-9, 1700-1; and Henry Butcher in 1723-4. John Butcher is alluded to in a dispute respecting the winning horse at the race meeting of 1701, of such a character as to make it worthy of the following entry in the books of the Hall:—"1701, April 26, John Butcher, Mayor. Whereas the plate was run for upon the four miles course on the heath, neare Stamford, in March last, and was won by a black gelding of one Captain Booth, the said gelding coming up first to the winning-post with his full weight, and was adjudged the winning-horse in the field (Mr. John Butcher, Mayor, being present according to the articles), which plate was delivered up to the said Mr. Booth. And whereas one Samuel Lyon has commenced a suite against the said Mr. Butcher, touching the said plate (he having a horse or gelding that ran at the same time and came second). It is therefore at this Hall unanimously ordered and agreed that the said suite shall be defended at the public charge of the Corporacon; and that the said Mr. Butcher shall be indemnified and saved harmless from all charges, damages, and expenses which shall happen or be expended touching the said plate or race (to wit) out of the rents, issues, and profits belonging to this Corporacon."—*Corp. Rec.* Henry Butcher was Overseer of the Poor in 1703, and Churchwarden for St. Michael's parish in 1710.

(66.) Joseph Caldecott was Churchwarden of this parish in 1624. Francis Caldecott, stationer, admitted to freedom 18 March, 1646. Jonathan Caldecott, weaver, took up his freedom 4 Nov. 1645, and Mr. John Caldecott was one of the Overseers of

1627. Robert Fawcett, bur. Aug. 18. (67)
 1628-9. Robert Whotton and Anne Yate, mar. Mar. 12.
 1629. Alice Whotton, wife of Robert Whotton, bur. Oct. 27.
 Jane Butcher, wife of George Butcher, bur. Dec. 2.
 1630. John Lambe, son of Nicholas Lambe, bapt. Oct. 5.
 " John Curtis and Alice Sherman, mar. April 6.
 " William Winkel and Mary Elwood, mar. Sept. 2.
 1630-1. Simon Gunthorpe and Richmond, mar. Jan. 27.
 Thomas Fauthorpe, bur. Feb. 3.
 1633. Richard Wolphe, sone of Richard Wolphe, bur. Maye 23,
 1634. Robert Curtisse, sonne of Doctor Richard Curtis, bapt. April 6. (68)

the Poor for this parish in 1714. A family of the same name, as previously stated, resided at Ketton, Rutland, and was at an early period seated at Ridlington, in the same county, where John Caldecott, of Ketton, possessed a manor in 3 of Henry 7. In the 7th and 17th of Henry 8, John Caldecott was Sheriff of Rutland; in the 5th and 17th of Elizabeth, William Caldecott served the same office; and Ferdinando Caldecott, Esq., who has a monument in Ketton Church, dated 1564, was married at Uppingham, 5th August, 1572, to Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Digby, of Coates, co. Leicester, Esq., son of Libeus Digby, of North Luffenham, who was a younger son of Everard Digby, of Stoke Dry, Esq. Judging from the coats of arms quartered on the monument of Ferdinando Caldecott, I am inclined to think that one of the family was the heir general of the Whitwells. I find Robert Whitwell, of Ketton, Gent., amongst the gentry of Rutland in the 12th Henry 6.

(67.) Robert Fawcett, mercer, took up his freedom 26 July, 39 Eliz., and alderman in 1613-4. While he occupied this position the Hall, March 21, 1613-4, agreed "that soe many as hath made fourth any doers or paths out of the towne wall shall be enforced to make them up againe forth^{with} in convenient tyme, to be fined for the same as formerly by the constitution or ancient custome hath been used for the like contempt, and to manetaine the towne wall both in height and thickness as formerly it hath bene." John Leife and George Fawcett were appointed by the Hall searchers for new comers to the town for the parish of St. Mary, 7 March, 1586. Robert Fawcett, weaver, was elected a capital Burgess 18 November, 6 Car. 1.; Chamberlain 1635-6; a cumburgess, 29 August, 1644; and alderman in 1646-7. He resigned his seat in the Council Chamber 5 April, 1665. In 1629, Robert Fawcett was Churchwarden.

(68.) The first time that I find any mention made of this family is at a meeting of the Hall, November 18, 1629, at which it was ordered that the Blue Bell public-house (now the Free Grammar School property in Ironmonger Street, and occupied by Mr. F. Jelley, as a seed shop), in the tenancy of John Curtis, in the parish of St. Michael, to be repaired, and is referred to in the Churchwarden's accounts for St. John's parish thus:—"1628. It. spent on Mr. Lea when he gave us our oathe at the bell js. ijd. It. for our dinner at the bell vjs. viijd." This gentleman, an innkeeper, was allowed to take up his freedom 13 May, 6 Car. 1, on payment of 40s. Not having that amount of cash at immediate demand he paid to Charles Dale, Chamberlain, 20s. on account, and promised to pay the other 20s. by the Feast of Sts. Simon and Jude. The next time he is mentioned in the Records is in a different way, as at a meeting of the Hall, 26 Oct., 1643, it was reported that—"Whereas John Curtis, a free Burgess of this towne or borough of Stamford beinge warned by Mr. Alderman's officer to appeare before him this day and to take his oathe to serve in the office of Constable, hath refused to serve in the saide office, ffor his said refusal he is at this Hall fynyed to paye the sume of fivē pounds of lawfull English money." He seems to have either paid the money or served the office, as I find he was on Oct. 10, 1644, elected a capital Burgess. By some means, not recorded, he again got into trouble, as will be seen by the following extract:—"Aug. 31, 1648. At this Hall it is ordered and agreed that the occasion now in question against John Curtis, a capitall Burgess of this towne, be referred to be heard upon Thursday next, being the 7th September, and untill then his vote be respited, and so likewise for John Heaward." At the next Hall the alderman reported that on the 6th September, Mr. Curtis wished to leave his post as a capitall Burgess, which was granted, and Samuel Berry, uphoisterer, elected in his place. Mr. John Heaward retained his seat in the Council till his resignation, 28 August, 1651. Just at this period there was a strong feeling both in the town and Council in favour of royalty, and I am inclined to think that John Curtis was a partizan of Charles I. Thomas Curtis, chirurgeon, at a Common Hall, 1 January, 1647-8, was allowed a fortnight's tyme to make his answer whether he will give liijs. iiijd. for his freedome or not. He was met "half-way" by the Corporate body, as on the 22nd of the same month he paid for his "fyne" to John Palmer, Chamberlain, xxvjs. viijd. In 1632, John Curtis was Churchwarden. Matthew Cur-

tis, baker, took up his freedom 25 April, 5 Car. I.; John Curtis, butcher, 24 August, 1687; and Edward Curtis, gentleman, as free born, freely admitted to freedom, 28 February, 1701-2. Thomas Curtis, grocer, took up his freedom 3 October, 1715, elected a capital Burgess 27 August, 1719. Edward Curtis, mercer, was elected a capital Burgess 28 August, 1662; Overseer of the Poor, 1660; Chamberlain, 1666-7; alderman, 27 August, 1678; and Mayor, 1670. Robert Curtis, mercer, took up his freedom 23rd Oct., 1683; capital Burgess, 22nd April, 1687; Chamberlain, 1694-5; Overseer of the Poor, 1689; alderman, 29 August, 1695; and Mayor, 1696. Adam Curtis paid £5, and took up his freedom 6 January, 1680-1; and, I believe, owing to the provisions consequent upon the new Charter of 1684, was elected a capital Burgess. During the Mayoralty of Edward Curtis, in 1670, "it was ordered by y^e Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, y^e y^e respective Churchwardens of y^e severall pishes of this Corporacon shall upon every Saturday weakly hereafter cause their pish churchs yarde to be made cleane." On May 5, 1670 (P. Mapletoft, Mayor), "It is ordered by y^e Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, y^e y^e new beast market place neare y^e Market Crosse shall be levelled, and y^e y^e overseers of y^e highwayes of every pish within this Corporacon shall take care y^e some one day in y^e weeke y^e shall be appointed by y^e Maior to sett to worke y^e laborers appointed for comon worke in their severall pishes for and towards y^e levelling and covering y^e said market place as aforesaid, and y^e every inhabitant shall send a sufficient laborer to y^e intent y^e y^e worke may be better carryed on and completed as aforesaid." The market cross here alluded to in the books of the Hall, was a large square building in Broad Street, opposite to Ironmenger street; the column in the centre was of stone, about 25 feet high, and surmounted by a large gilt ball; the roof, which was of lead, was supported by four smaller columns at the corners. It was taken down about 1796. In 1561, Mrs. Jane Cecil, mother of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, at her own cost, leaded and paved this cross. At a meeting of the Hall, Dec. 5, 1561, Henry Inman, alderman:—"Itm. itt is ordeyned by the alderman, comburgesses, and comons in this Hall assembled, that the taners shall bryng there lither to the markett crosse upon any Monday and ffriday to be sealed there, between ix of the clocke and xij, and not to be sealed in no other place, and that master Alderman or his deputy shall be there to see the sealyng thereof." 25 August, 1634, Edward Cammock, Ald. The Hall gave orders that 40s. out of the towne stocke towards sinkinge a well at the Market Crosse, after it is made and to be continued yearly or else not. March 5th, 1564-5—"Itm. itt is ordeyned and agreed by the alderman and comburgesses with the consent of the comes in this hall assembled that no Glover shall by any shepe skynnes within the towne upon the makett dey but onely att the m'kett crosse at master Trygg's dore upon payne to forfitt for ev^y skynne so bought contrary to this order xijd." May 12, 1698. At this hall itt is ordered and agreed upon y^e y^e market cross being an ancient structure and very useful shall not be demolished or taken down for y^e erecting a cestern as hath been offered, but y^e y^e cestern shall be set up in another place where William Yarwood, gent., one of y^e undertakers of y^e water workes or his agents shall thinke most convenient." Here was read the warrant to the Mayor from the Sheriff of the County, respecting the election of burgesses in Parliament, the following extract I have copied from the Hall book by way of illustration:—"Upon Tuesday y^e twenty seaventh day of february anno dni 1676 at y^e markett crosse within y^e sd borough was openly read a warr^t from John Hatcher, esq^r, sheriffe of the county of Lincoln directed to the Major (Phillemon Uffington) of the sd borough for the electing and choosing of a burgesse in the place of the Hon. William Montague, esq^r, late burgesse of the sd borough and since pferred by his Mat^{ties} grace & favour to y^e office of Lord Chief Baron of his sd Mat^{ties} Co^t of Exchequer to bee at his Mat^{ties} High Co^t of Parliam^t held at Westm^r. In obedience thereof the sd Major, and the Aldermen, and Capitall burgesses with y^e comonality the sd borough who pay scott and lott have made choice and seleccion of the Hon^{ble}. Henry Noell, Esq^r. being a fitt and discreet pson as is required in the same warr^t to be a burgesse of this borough in the place of the sd William Montague, esq^r. to attend at the sd parl^t. according to y^e tenor of y^e sd warran^t unto the sd Major directed in that behalf." At a Common Hall, during the Mayoralty of Nicholas Love, 27 August, 1696, Mr. Robert Curtis, alderman, "delivered to y^e custody of y^e present mayor for y^e use and benefit of y^e corporacon two dozen and three napkins."

(To be continued.)

THE PARISH REGISTER OF STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELD, CO. DERBY,

BY THE REV. T. FELTON FALKNER, F.S.A., ETC.

SUB-WARDEN OF ST. THOMAS'S COLLEGE, COLOMBO.

DURING my residence at Appleby Magna, I was enabled in the course of my enquiries into the history of that corner of the county, by the kindness of the Curate in charge, to examine the Parish Register of Stretton-en-le-Field. Although small and somewhat ill-treated, it contains a few things worthy of note. I made a few notes on it at the time, which, however, have been put aside until now, for hitherto I have not had time to put them together in a form suitable to the pages of "THE RELIQUARY."

These notes are necessarily brief, and if some one in whose power it lies would supplement them, it would, perhaps, make them more complete; though I think I made extracts of every entry that seemed to be of any interest.

The chief feature in the Register, as will be seen, is the number of briefs recorded.

The book has been recently bound in a substantial binding, if my memory serves me, by order of Sir Mylles Cave, Churchwarden and Squire of the Parish, but not very carefully, a leaf bearing date 1658 being inserted between two dated August and September, 1763, respectively. It has altogether been much torn, and some entries deliberately cut out, which shows sufficiently how little care has been taken of this history of the little village.

The first leaf, of which less than half remains, contains entries dating from 1637 to 1693.

The population of the village was never very great, nor is it now (certainly not over one hundred in all), but the Church was in days gone by the Mother Church of the adjoining hamlets of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe.

The following are some of the notices of briefs as they occur:—

"Received y ^e Briefs for Darlington Church in the month of May 1706."		
"August 25, 1706. Collected then for the brief for Darlington Church in y ^e parish Church of Stretton le field y ^e summe of one shilling & eight pence"		01s. 8d."
"March y ^e 6th 1704. Received y ^e Towcester & North Marston briefs."		
"March y ^e 23rd 1704. Collected then for North Marston brief y ^e summe of"		02s. 04d."
"April y ^e 17th, 1707. Collected then for Towcester brief y ^e summe of"		02s. 11d."
"April y ^e 20th, 1707. Collected for the North Marston brief y ^e summe of"		00£ 02s. 08d."
"May y ^e 25th, 1707. Collected for the Spilsby Brief the summe off"		00£ 03s. 01d."
"June y ^e 9th, 1707. Collected for the Shire lane Brief y ^e summe off"		00£ 02s. 03d."
"June y ^e 22nd, 1707. Collected for Broseley Church Brief y ^e summe off"		00£ 01s. 09d."
"July y ^e 13th, 1707. Collected for Littleport brief in y ^e Isle of Ely... .."		00£ 02s. 06d."
* * * * *		
"May y ^e 23rd, 1708. Collected for the Protestant Church of Oben in the Dutchy of Leig in Germany"		00£ 01s. 02d."

There are also briefs recorded for Bewdley, Oxford, Great Yarmouth, Edinburgh, and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol; also "brief in the Strand," "Charles Street brief," "Thames' Street brief," "The Reformed Churches" (03s. 04d.), "Bedford Row," "Usk Church," "Welchpool," "Bangor," "Hexham," St. Albans, Cherry Hinton, Newport, and Falmouth. For unusual spelling we find Grisley for Gresley, Chilcoat for Chilcote, Duuisthorpe for Donnisthorpe. The two first are clearly wrong.

Among other entries are the following:—

"Baptised George y^e sonn of George and Elizabeth Hyfield, at home August 1st 1697."

"1703. Buried Mr. Edward Beresford March y^e 9th in woollen."

"April y^e 18th 1704. Buried Johannes Beresford Minister and Rector of Stretton le field April 18, 1704. In woollen."

"Feb^r 28th 1707. John Stretton and Mrs. Grace Berisford were then married by licence."

"A copy of y^e Register was given in at the Br^e Visitation May 18th 1707."

This looks curious—"Florence Carter and Mary Mousley were married by banns, Oct. 2nd, 1721;" but bearing on it we have Florence occurring as a surname, e.g. "John Grim and Elizabeth Florence were married by banns, Oct. 20th, 1730;" "Oct. 23rd, 1721, John and Soloman y^e sons of John Grime, were then baptized." "Oct. 24th y^e said John and Soloman were buried." A very short history of two lives! "Ruth, the daughter of John Jenkins, of Foster Lane, in St. Martin's Parish, in London, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized by leave, October 25, 1723."

"John Mould of Appleby and Anne Mousley of this parish were married by banns, Dec^r. 20th 1726."

An Appleby worthy of well-known name:—

"Free Love Elton, of Oakethorp in y^e parish of Gresley, being an adult person of riper years (*sic*) was baptized February 13th 1723."

Amongst unusual names we notice—Thickbroom, Twelves, Jelley, Onion, Tamar, Japheth, Cornelia, Lettice, Sicily, Zacharias, Thomasin, Millicent, Marget, Lucinda, Millie, Eleanora, Alias (*sic*), Rice Price, Hemel Fillis (three times), Maron.

"August 13, 1773.

The Rev^d. James Chambers J^r. Clerk A.B. was inducted into this Rectory and Church by me Thos. Mould Rector of Willesley."

"May 8th 1790

Buried the Rev^d. James Chambers Rector of the Parish."

"July 10th. The Rev. James Gresley, Clerk, A.B. was inducted into this Rectory and Church, by me John Cave Browne J^r. Curate of said parish."

"July 1792. The Rev^d. John Cave Browne Cave Clerk, B.A. was inducted into this Rectory and Church by me Walter Fletcher Jun^r. Curate of Calk & Ticknall."

After these extracts, which are interesting and useful to the student of county history, the Register gives nothing further of any interest, though the history of the little village itself is valuable in many ways. I am sorry I cannot give more about it, but I have no means at my disposal for the purpose, and so must perforce hold my tongue.

*S. Thomas' College, Colombo, Ceylon,
April 29th, 1874.*



THOMAS OSBORNE BATEMAN—A MEMORY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

IN our last volume a remarkably able and interesting article, entitled "Notes on Morley Church, near Derby," appeared from the pen of our old and valued friend, Thomas Osborne Bateman, of Breadsall Mount. The paper opens with the words, "From the commencement of the issue of the 'RELIQUARY' I have felt a warm interest in its general objects, and in the papers produced in support of them. More especially those connected with the antiquities of Derbyshire and the Midland district have engaged my attention; but I have hitherto only looked at them as a learner." This was Mr. Bateman's last contribution to the literature of archæology! He was not permitted to carry out some plans he had sketched out for future contributions to these pages, nor to arrange such as he had collected for the purpose, for the projected "History of Derbyshire," but was removed from us by death in the midst of his useful labours, only a few short months after the above paper appeared. It would be unpardonable to allow his name to pass away without penning a brief record of his life for the pages in which he "took so warm an interest." Few men, from their sheer honesty of disposition, their manly independence, their warm friendship, their fearlessness in any cause they deemed right, or their talents and ability, so well deserve a few words of memorial as he!

Thomas Osborne Bateman, of Hartington Hall, and Breadsall Mount, in the county of Derby, was descended from the long line of Bateman, of Hartington, settled there from, at all events, the time of Henry VI., about 1450; and of the same family, though by a different descent, as the Batemans of Middleton Hall, who bear the same arms, but without the canton, and differenced with a crescent as a mark of cadency in the second degree. One of the earliest of whom there is direct record was Robert Bateman (1) of Hartington, father of William Bateman (2) whose son Richard (3) who was living in 1561, married Ellen, daughter of William Topleyes, of Tissington, by whom he had issue two sons, Hugh (4) and Robert. The second of these sons, Robert Bateman, who was baptized at Hartington, Sept. 8, 1561, became a merchant in the city of London. He was made Chamberlain of the city in 1633, and for some years was one of the Members of Parliament

for London. He married twice; first, Joan, daughter of John Manser or Mansel, of Weymouth, and by her had issue one son, Richard; and second, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Westceray or Westrow, of London, and had by her, with other issue, three sons, Sir William, Sir Anthony, and Sir Thomas. In 1666, these three gentlemen, who were all merchants in the city of London, sustained great losses by the great fire. They were all three knighted by King Charles the Second, at the Restoration, and designated Knights of the Royal Oak, had that order taken effect. The first of these, Sir William Bateman, Knt., was one of the committee sent over to the King at the Hague, and was knighted there in May, 1660. He was married twice; first, to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Chestlyn, Alderman of London, by whom he had six sons and three daughters; and second, to Mary, daughter of — Harris, and widow of John Ryvet, by whom he had one son. The next of these, Sir Anthony Bateman, was also one of those sent to wait on the King at the Hague, and was there knighted in May, 1660. He married, in 1645, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Russell, Alderman of London; Sir Anthony was Lord Mayor of London in 1664. The third, Sir Thomas Bateman, Bart., was knighted in 1660, and created a Baronet in 1664, as "Sir Thomas Bateman, of How Hall, in the county of Norfolk." He married the only daughter and heiress of — Middleton, High Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, but died without issue, and thus the baronetcy became extinct.

The eldest son of Richard Bateman (3) to whom we now return, was Hugh Bateman (4). He was baptized at Hartington, March 13, 1554, and was living in 1601 at Meadow Plock, or Meadow Place, in the parish of Youlgreave, which he rented of Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury. He married Margaret, daughter of John Sleigh, of Hartington, by whom he had issue a daughter, Grace, married to George Parker, of Caversall, son of William and Elizabeth Parker, of Parwich (and from her descended Sir Thomas Parker, Knt., Lord Chief Justice, created Lord Macclesfield), and one son, Richard Bateman (5) of Hartington (baptized there 16 January, 1586), who married in 1614, Anne, daughter of John Beresford, of Alstonfield, by whom he had issue two sons, Hugh, a barrister, of Derby, who died in 1682 and Robert, (6). This Robert Bateman (6) citizen of London, was baptized at Hartington in 1622, and married Anne, daughter of Sir William Thorold, Bart., by whom he left a son and successor, Hugh Bateman (7) of Derby, who married Mary, daughter of John Taylor, of Derby, and by her had issue his successor, Hugh Bateman (8) who inherited the Hartington estate in 1731. This Hugh Bateman married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Osborne, of Derby (appointed Clerk of the Peace by the 4th Earl of Devonshire), and Elizabeth his wife (daughter and co-heiress of William Sacheverell, Lord of the Manors of Morley and Barton), by whom he had issue a son, Richard (9) by whom, at his death in 1777, he was succeeded. Richard Bateman (9) was baptized in Derby in 1719, and married in 1755 Catherine, daughter of William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, and sister of William Fitzherbert, M.P., the father of Lord St. Helens, by whom

he left issue two sons, Sir Hugh and Richard, (10). Sir Hugh Bateman, who succeeded his grandfather in 1777, was created a Baronet in 1806, with remainder to the heirs male of his daughters. He married in 1786, Temperance, daughter of John Gisborne, of Derby, by whom he had issue two daughters, his co-heiresses, viz., Catherine Juliana, married to Edward Dolman Scott, eldest son of Sir Joseph Scott, Bart.; and Amelia Anne, married to Sir Alexander Hood, Bart. Sir Hugh died in 1824.

Richard Bateman (10) who was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Derby and Stafford, and was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1812, married the only child and sole heiress of the Rev. Thomas Keelinge, of Uttoxeter, by whom he had issue five sons, Richard Thomas; John; James Alleyn Sacheverell; Thomas Osborne (11); and Hugh Athelstan, who died at the Charter House School, aged 16; and three daughters, Joyce Osborne, who died at the age of 15; Mary Elizabeth, married to Rev. James Hamilton Chichester; and Eliza Catherine, who died young. The fourth of these sons, Thomas Osborne (11) is the subject of this notice.

Thomas Osborne Bateman was born at Foston Hall, on the 1st of March, 1809, and was educated, first at the Newark Grammar School, under the Rev. Mr. Wittenrow, as a preparation for Harrow. Those who knew him in childhood speak of him as having "good mental abilities, a retentive memory, and taste for study, but with delicate constitution; hence he was not pressed in his studies, nor sent early to school." These qualities—mental abilities, retentive memory, and taste for study—characterized him to the last. At Harrow Mr. Bateman was under the Rev. Dr. Butler, the then Head Master (father of the present Head Master), and after leaving Harrow was placed with a private tutor, the Rev. — Gloscott, at Rodborough, with whom he remained until he commenced residence, in 1827, at St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he was, in the first year, a prizeman in the first class, along with the present Bishop Selwyn and others. His ill health, however, prevented him, although with excellent mathematical qualities, from taking other than the ordinary degrees. Being intended for the law, Mr. Bateman on leaving College entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he studied for some time, but did not follow that profession. He travelled much both abroad and in our own country, and by his acute power of observation, his quick discernment, and his retentive memory, laid up in his mind, as in a store-house, for after use, a mass of enlightened knowledge upon every subject, and every place, such as but few other men possessed. It was this knowledge, and his power of bringing it to bear on any matter in which he was engaged, that made his opponents in after life—and he had many unscrupulous ones—find him so difficult to cope with either by word or pen.

In his own county of Derbyshire, and everything connected with its welfare, Mr. Bateman ever took the liveliest interest. In 1850 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the county, and made a Deputy Lieutenant—offices which he held with honour and credit to himself, and with benefit to the county, until he was wrongly deprived

of the former in 1872. He still continued to be a Deputy Lieutenant till his death. In one of his letters written sometime before his deprivation, Mr. Bateman in his usual fearless and independent manner says, "I say plainly, I will rather forfeit the Commission of the Peace than my right to take the independent course which I have done, and which I mean to continue." He was therefore quite prepared for this county martyrdom. In 1857, Mr. Bateman bought the ancestral seat of his family, Hartington Hall (built by Sir Hugh Bateman in 1611), from the Duke of Devonshire, to whom it had been sold four years before by the trustees of the second Sir Hugh Bateman. This hall he, with the aid of Mr. Stevens, the architect, thoroughly, and with consummate taste, restored in 1861, at a cost of about £5000, and it is now one of the most comfortable and excellent, as well as picturesquely situated, old halls in the kingdom. In 1864, Mr. Bateman, who had for some years previously resided first at Chaddesden Moor and next at Litchurch, erected the beautiful mansion of Breadsall Mount—one of the most elegant and commodious residences in the county—at a cost of nearly £8000, the furnishing and the land bringing it up to about £15,000; and to this mansion he removed in 1866, and here, in the midst of unsurpassed natural beauties, in the charming home of his own creating, and in the bosom of the family he loved so well, and by whom he was so beloved, he breathed his last.

On the 1st of October, 1857, Mr. Bateman married Fanny Hanham, daughter of W. L. Bicknell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, a lady in every way suited to his refined tastes, and his studious, but at the same time active habits, and whose rare abilities and accomplishments added to her peerless musical and vocal gifts, and her natural kindly and amiable disposition, rendered her an acquisition to the county at large. By this lady, who survives him, he had an only child, his son and heir, Frederic Osborne Fitz-Herbert Bateman (12) born in 1859, and now at Harrow. This young gentleman is therefore twelfth in descent from Robert Bateman, of Hartington (1) the first named in the above genealogy.

Mr. Bateman's contributions to literature have been many, but desultory; consisting for the most part of letters in the newspapers and periodicals of the day on current topics connected with the welfare of the county; pamphlets upon the same engrossing subjects; letters and pamphlets on the Restoration of Lichfield Cathedral, and on other kindred subjects; and papers upon archaeological matters. In 1847 Mr. Bateman, at his own entire cost, restored the magnificent series of ancient stained glass windows in Morley Church, which, at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1589, were brought there from Dale Abbey. He also materially assisted in other restorations at that church, and gave valuable aid to many other archaeological matters. He also put up a memorial stained glass window in Uttoxeter Church, and gave material help at Hartington Church and Schools.

As a County Magistrate, Mr. Bateman took an active and prominent part in the proceedings at Quarter Sessions and at all other times, and it was here, where above all other places, he ought to have commanded attention and respect at the hands of his brother magistrates,

that he met, instead, with studied contumely and unjust and even cruel treatment. One of the principal objects for which he then laboured was the remedying of what he called police mismanagement in the county, and the exposure of some scandals connected therewith. Believing and knowing himself in the right, he was fearless in the course he took, and the growing opposition he met only made him more pertinacious and determined to proceed. Mr. Bateman, like every other mortal, had his faults, but they were not faults of wrong doing, impurity of intention, or even errors of judgment, they were simply faults of manner. With a natural brusqueness of manner, an impulsive disposition, and a somewhat hasty temper, he lacked that *suaviter in modo* so essential not only in impressing opinions, but to the carrying of motions or measures. His judgment was sound, and the part he took was invariably right, and he was unswerving in his determination to carry out to the full, and for the public good, the police reforms to which he had set himself; but he was injudicious in his manner of bringing forward his motions, and thus they sometimes fed, rather than diminished, the opposition organized against him—an opposition that culminated in his removal by the Lord Chancellor from the Roll of Magistrates. That Mr. Bateman was right in the course he had taken is abundantly proved, by the fact that no sooner was he removed from the Roll, than some who had been his most bitter opponents took up "the thread of his discourse," and carried out "to the bitter end" the points he had laboured for. The county has thus learned that Mr. Bateman was *right* in the main, and feels that to him, and to him alone, is it indebted for the removal of a great scandal. Had he lived a little longer the probability is that he would have been reinstated on the Commission of the Peace which he had adorned for twenty years, and from which he had been so cruelly removed. It is lamentable to think that so much natural ability as Mr. Bateman undoubtedly possessed, and so much energy and enthusiasm as characterized him and nerved him in his work, should have been so thrown away as they were; but they are bearing fruit which will always be pleasant and fragrant to look upon for those he has left behind him, by whom he was so truly loved. His warm-hearted, kindly, and genial disposition, his unswerving integrity, his earnestness of purpose, and honesty of intention, and his manliness and moral courage, made him many friends, by whom he was esteemed, respected, and loved; and to these his memory will always be dear.

Mr. Bateman died on the 14th of January in the present year, 1874, after only a five days' illness, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and was buried at Breadsall on the 19th of the same month.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

BOSCOBEL AND THE ROYAL OAK.

BY ROWLAND W. RALPH, ESQ.

LIKE the rest of the Royal forests, the Forest of Brewood escaped mention in the pages of Domesday Book. "Whether this strange omission of kingly rights," says Mr. Parke, "arose from Royal direction or from servile fear in the Commissioners, it is certain that its tendency was to open a wider space for the exercise of the barbarous tyranny of the Norman Sovereigns, a tyranny which more than any other vexed and irritated the barons, and so led to that powerful rebellion against King John, which ultimately wrested from that monarch not only the great Charter of Liberties, but also the scarcely less valued Charter of Forests." The work just quoted gives thus the boundaries of this Forest: "Start from the south-east corner of Weston Park, by an irregular and greatly undulating line to the eastern end of Kiddermore Green, keeping on the south of Bishop's Wood, and the Black Ladies; from Kiddermore Green carry a boundary line south-easterly, but still irregular, to Long Birch, and thence south-westerly to Codsall Wood; from thence proceed westerly to somewhere about Donnington, and from thence northerly to the starting point at Weston: within the imaginary lines, thus drawn, will be found the Royal Forest."

The first authentic reference to Brewood Forest is in a Charter of King John, given at Worcester, April 10th, 1200. The Bishops, then called "of Coventry," had the Manor of Brewood, and had a residence here.

By a Charter of King John, given at *Bruges* (Bridgnorth) the 13th of March, 1204, the King entirely dis-forests his "Forest of *Browud*." The last known record of this Royal Forest is a forest plea in Shropshire (March, 1209) of a fine of 100 marks, paid "by the men who live in Brewood" (meaning the *forest*), that they and their heirs might for ever be dis-forested according to the terms of the King's Charter. The Manor of Chillington must have been included in the Forest. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book. We have three recorded visits of King John to Brewood, viz. in the year A.D. 1200, 1205, and 1207.

In 1575, Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Chillington, by John Giffard, who had been High Sheriff of Stafford, 1573. (He married Joyce, daughter of James Leveson, of Lilleshall, and had eight sons and two daughters).

In the Parliamentary War the two chief families of Brewood, the Giffards and the Folkes, were staunch adherents of King Charles. The Lanes, of Hyde (also Royalists), had removed to Bentley. The Moretons of Engleton, favoured the Parliament.

There were two convents within the Forest's bounds—the "White Ladies," and the "Black Ladies." The *Cistercian Convent*, known as that of the "*White Ladies*" (in allusion to the dress of the nuns of that order), was founded in the time of Richard the First, or of John. This convent is situate in Shropshire.

The interior of the ruin has for some years been used as a burial-ground for members of the Roman Catholic Church. Amongst the tomb-stones is one with the following inscription :—

" Here lyeth
The Bodie of a Friende
The King did call
Dame Joane,
But now she is
Deceast and gone.
Interr'd Anno. Do.,
1669."

This was William Penderel's wife.

Mr. Dale remembered the original headstone and inscription about the year 1807. In 1811, however, he found it had disappeared. It was thought to have been stolen by some antiquary; but Mr. Dale, after some years, found that a maid-servant in the neighbourhood had broken it up, for scouring stone. The present stone was placed on the site of the old one by subscriptions from the Roxburgh club and others. The inscription, in its spelling, does not exactly tally with the copies of the original, nor is the shape of the cross the same.

The other was the *Convent of Benedictine Nuns*, or "*Black Ladies*," dedicated to St. Mary, and is in Staffordshire. It was founded certainly in the reign of Henry the Second (he died 1189). Mr. Eyton says—"So far from constituting one foundation, as these establishments are sometimes taken to have done, they had nothing to protect them but their propinquity, and nothing in common but a spirit of mutual rivalry." Neither foundation was large or important, nor is much known with certainty as to the names of their founders, or even the date of their origin. Dugdale mentions neither of them. The only authentic account of their endowment is to be found at the time of their dissolution, when the net income of White Ladies, amounting to £17 10s. 8d., became the possession of Sir John Giffard, of Chillington, A.D. 1539, and the nunnery was converted into a dwelling-house, and as such was occupied by a branch of the Giffards, of Chillington.

The possessions of the "*Black Nuns of Brewood*" were also given to Sir John Giffard, and the house became the residence of another branch of his family, recognized for many generations as "Giffard of Black Ladies," and only ceased to be known as such on its succeeding to Chillington on the failure of the elder line in 1718. During the troublous years 1640 to 1660, Black Ladies escaped the confiscation to which Chillington was subjected, and some part of the family maintained possession.

"Black Ladies" claimed to be extra parochial, but in 1698 the parochial authorities at Brewood succeeded in establishing the jurisdiction of Brewood over "Black Ladies." The ancient chapelry of the nunnery was preserved, and the usual services of the Romish Church were celebrated there till the new Roman Catholic Church was built at Brewood in 1840. The house of Black Ladies is now occupied as a farm-house. The house of White Ladies has disappeared, only the ruins of the chapel remaining.

BOSCOBEL.

Mr. Parke says, "The noble woods which surrounded the Nunnery of the White Ladies (fragments of the Royal Forest) enabled John Giffard, about 1680, to build a house for concealment of the ministers of a banished faith, in its dim recesses, and this place achieved a just and brilliant fame as "Boscobel." The domain, which is still extra parochial, passed from the hands of the Giffards to a family of Cottons, from whom it descended by intermarriage to one of the Fitzherberts, of Swinnerton. It is now the property of Miss Evans, of Darley Dale, Derby. It was built *anonymously* as a hunting seat. For purposes of concealment, the site, on the border of two counties, deep in the recesses of woods, was exceedingly suitable. It is said that on the completion of the building, the owner invited a few friends to a dinner to celebrate the occasion. Amongst them was Sir Basil Brook, of Madeley, who had lately returned from Italy. On being requested by his host to supply a name for the place, he suggested "Boscobel," from *Bosco Bello*, "beautiful wood." During the reign of James the First, the house was continually used for its original purpose of sheltering Romish priests; but during the Civil Wars fugitive cavaliers were often housed there. Amongst them was the Earl of Derby, who, defeated and wounded (on the 25th August, 1651, at the battle of Wigan, by the Parliamentary forces, under Colonel Lilburn), found his way hither whilst seeking to join Charles at Worcester, where, after four or five days' rest at Boscobel, he arrived just on the eve of the battle.

On the 3rd day of September, 1651, was fought the bloody Battle of Worcester. Once again fortune favoured the arms of Cromwell, and the evening of that day saw the forces of Charles overpowered and broken. The unfortunate King is admitted to have displayed on that disastrous day qualities worthy of a better fate. One of the officers engaged in the fight, afterwards (whilst a prisoner of war at Chester), wrote thus of Charles: "Certainly a braver Prince never lived, having in the day of the fight, hazarded his person much more than any other officer of his army, riding from regiment to regiment and leading them on upon service with all the encouragement (calling every officer by his name) which the example and exertion of a magnanimous general could afford, showing so much steadiness of mind and undaunted courage in such continual danger, that, had not God covered his head and wonderfully preserved his sacred person, he must in all human reason needs have perished that day."

Having done all that a brave man could do, and having failed, through the misconduct of others, the King yielded to the advice of a few faithful adherents, and with them, at six o'clock in the evening, retired from the city by way of Barbourne (or Barbon) Bridge, whilst time for his escape was gained by the gallant efforts of Lord Cleveland, Colonel Wogan, and Colonel Carliss, with a few others, to prolong the fight in Worcester streets. By the advice of the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Talbot, one of the latter's troopers, scout-master Richard Walker, was called to act as the guide of the party. He led them by Bevert Green, Hawford Mill, Barnhall, and Ombersley, skirting Limeholt Common, Hartlebury and Torton, till, leaving Kidderminster on their left, they reached Kinvor Heath. There, darkness having come on, Walker no longer felt confidence in his power to lead the way. A halt was made, and a council held. So far their course had been directed simply northward. The King now, however, refused to proceed further, till some special place of refuge was chosen. Then, said the Earl of Derby, "If your Majesty can only reach the borders of Staffordshire, there is a place of concealment where an army might search for you in vain." Then the Earl told of his own concealment at Boscobel, and it was at once decided that the King should there seek a refuge. Then arose the question who should be the guide of the party. Captain Charles Giffard volunteered to guide his Majesty in safety to Boscobel before daybreak. The offer was accepted, and the new guide, true to his word, led them safely by Stourbridge, to a lone house between Wordsley and Kingswinford, where a short halt for refreshment was made; thence, through Himley and Wombourne, avoiding Penn, and crossing Tottenhall Wood, leaving Codsall on the east, till, by unfrequented roads, they arrived at three o'clock on Thursday morning, at the House of White Ladies, occupied by his uncle, George Giffard. As soon as they arrived, the King was told that 8000 of his horse, under David Leslie, had rallied on the Heath, near Tong Castle, and he was urged to join them. This he declined to do, saying that the men who had deserted him when they were in good order, would never stand to him when they had been beaten. Then, in order that the King might more readily find concealment alone, the party broke up and left him, as the chronicler Blount says: "With sad hearts but hearty prayers, desiring not to know the place of his concealment, because they knew not what they might be forced to confess."

They dispersed in different directions, and sadly varied were their fates. "Some (says Mr. Hay) reached foreign shores, some were taken and mounted on the scaffold, or rotted in dungeons, and some found safety in their insignificance. The last to depart was the Earl of Derby, who commended Charles to his own former protectors,

the Penderels, with these words: "This is the King, you must have good care of him, and preserve him as you did me." Well was the trust fulfilled, but how well the gallant Earl lived not to know. Taken prisoner by the Roundheads, he was sentenced to death, and laid down his life on the scaffold at Bolton (his own town), October 15th, 1651. The same day and at the same hour Charles escaped from England, and lost sight of his native shores, unconscious that his brave and amiable friend and champion "was escaping not from England only, but from this wicked world."*

The King, being now left with Mr. George Giffard and Mrs. Giffard (the widow of his brother Andrew, who was killed in a skirmish, near Wolverhampton, early in the Civil war)† and with Richard and William Penderel, whom the Giffards had sent for (the former from Hobbal Grange, and the latter from Boscobel), laid aside his buff coat, garter, blue ribbon, George of diamonds, and other ornaments, and put on a coarse shirt, and Richard Penderel's leathern doublet and green breeches, rubbed his hands on the chimney back, and with them his face, had his hair cut off; and then, as the house was not deemed a safe place, he was conducted by Richard Penderel to the wood known as "Spring Coppice;" which then, doubtless, extended beyond its present bounds, close up to the house of Boscobel. There, sheltering under a tree, he passed the long hours of a dreary wet day. The words of Mr. Hay seem here appropriate:—"Let us try to fix our mental eyes upon the present condition of his Majesty Charles the Second. After the hard fought Wednesday, at Worcester, came the frightful pause at the Barbourne, when

"Faintly brayed the battle's roar,
Distant down the hollow wind,
Panting terror fled before,
Wounds and death were left behind."

"Then the hurried northward flight, under trusty scoutmaster Walker; then the second pause of terror on Kinver Heath; the stolen and breathless flight through Stour-bridge; the short and poor refreshment at Kingewinford; and the long gallop to White Ladies, the whole flight being certainly forty miles. Then the disguise and disfigurement; and after this truly horrid day and night, try to picture to yourself this man, reared in luxury and refinement, crouching in the deep woods of Boscobel, cold, wet, and weary, with the heavy and sullen rain-drops plashing slowly but incessantly upon him and around him. The throne is won from him, the jewelled crown is a deceptive dream, the kingly authority hath departed, the awful hand of Divine Providence appears to have written the "Mene, Tekel, Phares" upon the walls of the regal structure of England; the scaffold, yet wet with the blood of the father, awaits the son; he is in the middle of his kingdom, and his only chance of safety would be on its outer shores; he is unsurrounded by the chivalry that, while it offered safety, would ensure cheerful courage. He is alone, or attended only by strangers, and by mean strangers; they might realize a fortune by betraying him; they risk the gallows by concealing him; his very heart is chilled, his head is heavy; his limbs are sore and weary; his soul chooseth strangling rather than life, for looking out of the mists of Spring Coppice, the dungeon and the scaffold loom heavily in the distance! Truly, this is a mournful picture! Truly, the fugitive Charles, of Spring Coppice, on this wet Thursday morning, September 4th, forms a startling contrast to the merry monarch of Whitehall, who, at a later date, seemed to have forgotten entirely that disasters, difficulties, disgrace, or death were ever in this world."

He was waited on, however, by "Trusty Dick" Penderel, who brought him a blanket to sit upon, and by Penderel's sister, the wife of Francis Yates. She brought him a warm bowl of milk porridge, eggs, bread, and butter. Feeling uneasy at the sight of a fresh face, the King said, "Good woman, can you be faithful to a distressed cavalier?" She answered, truly and readily, "Yes, sir, I will die rather than discover you."

It is said, that on this day the rain in Spring Coppice was incessant, though in the neighbourhood it was only partial, and that the enemies, who busily searched the neighbourhood for fugitives, were thus deterred from searching the

* Hay.

† This Andrew Giffard left two sons, "Bonaventura," born at Wolverhampton, 1642, and "Andrew." There is a monument to them both in St. Pancras churchyard; both were educated at Douay. Bonaventura was chaplain to James II., and was "Bishop of Madaura," April 27th, 1687. He was first "Vicar Apostolic" of the London District, and was invested as President of Magdalen College, Oxford, March 31st, 1688. He was imprisoned for one year, at the Revolution, and died at Hammer-smith, March 12th, 1783, aged 91, much beloved and respected. Andrew became Professor of Divinity, at Douay. James intended to make him one of the Romish Bishops of England. He died in London, 1714.

wood. At night, Richard Penderel led the way to Hobbal Grange, the residence of his mother, with whom he lived. Here the King was still further disguised, and assuming the name of Jones, he set out, armed with a woodman's bill, in company with Richard Penderel, for Madeley, with a view to escaping, by a ford over the Severn, into Wales. Passing Evelith Mill, they were challenged by the miller, and not knowing that he was a true man, already sheltering a party of Royalists, they took to their heels, through the brook and along a miry lane, where, as the king declared, nothing but the rustling of Penderel's calfskin breeches prevented him from losing his guide altogether in the darkness. The pursuit was soon abandoned, the miller being, no doubt, as much alarmed as themselves. About midnight they reached the house of Mr. Wolfe, of Madeley, who, at first, was unwilling to receive them, as the neighbourhood was full of Roundhead soldiers, and the hiding-places in his house had been recently searched. Being told, however, by Richard Penderel who his guest was, he declared that he would risk all for the King. Providing them with refreshment, he concealed them in an adjoining barn, where, for the first time for forty-eight hours, the King enjoyed a sound slumber till late on the Friday morning. Here they remained concealed all day. In the afternoon, Mr. Wolfe's son, who had escaped from prison, at Shrewsbury, returned home, and brought the disheartening intelligence that the Parliamentary forces held every bridge and ford over the Severn, as well as all the boats, so that escape in that direction was hopeless. It was then decided that a return should be made to Boscobel. The King having had his hands and face stained by Mrs. Wolfe with a decoction of walnut leaves, set out once more, and having made a circuit to avoid Evelith Mill, they reached Boscobel at five o'clock on the morning of Saturday, September 6th. Richard, leaving the King in the wood, went to the house to reconnoitre. All was secure, and he found there Colonel Carliss, who, a fugitive from Worcester, dared not return to his own residence, Bromhall, and came for shelter to Boscobel. He had been an active soldier throughout the civil war, and as the Chronicler (Blount) says, "Had seen not the last man born, but the last man killed at Worcester." He had spent the evening of Friday in Boscobel woods, and at night had gone to his old acquaintance, William Penderel, for food and shelter. His presence cheered the tired, wandering monarch, who now, for the first time, was brought into the house; and, sitting by the fire, was refreshed with bread and cheese, and a warm posset of beer, prepared by William Penderel's wife, Joan, who also brought him warm water to bathe his feet, and dried his shoes by placing in them hot embers. After a short slumber, the King was aroused by his anxious attendants; it being now broad daylight, further stay in the house exposed them to danger. With Colonel Carliss, he then climbed into an oak tree, which stood away from the house, (about 200 yards), and at some distance from the other trees. It had been lopped or "pollarded" some years before, and had now, in consequence, become very bushy, and afforded a good hiding place.* They took provisions for the day with them. Screened from view, the King, resting his head on the knee of Carliss, slept soundly for some time.

Blount says, "The oak is now called the Royal Oak of Boscobel, nor will it lose that name while it continues a tree, nor that tree a memory whilst we have an inn left in England, since the Royal Oak is now become a frequent sign, both in London and all the chief cities of this kingdom; and, since his Majesty's happy restoration, that these mysteries have been revealed, hundreds of people for many miles round, have flocked to see this famous Boscobel, which as you have heard, had once the honour to be the palace of his sacred Majesty; but chiefly to behold the Royal Oak, which has been deprived of all its young boughs by the numerous visitors of it, who keep them in memory of his Majesty's happy preservation; inasmuch that Mr. Fitzherbert, who was afterwards proprietor, was forced in a due season of the year to crop part of it for its preservation, and put himself to the charge of fencing it about, with a high pale, the better to transmit the happy memory of it to posterity."

Dr. Stukeley remarks in his visit to Boscobel, only 62 years after the battle of Worcester:—"The tree is almost cut away by travellers, whose curiosity leads them to see it. Close by its side grows a young thriving plant from one of its acorns."

(Mr. Dale was Curate of Donington in 1811, but his paper was written some years later.) From the Rev. Joseph Dale's account, it appears that some fifty years or so ago its branches spread over a wide circumference, reaching nearly to the ground. It suffered much from a "heavy snowstorm, forty years ago," when quantities of the branches were broken and carted away. He attributes its premature decay to being so many years surrounded by a high wall, removed in 1814.

Evelyn says, "The oak had ceased to be a living tree in 1662."

Mr. Dodd sums up thus, "It certainly does appear that the present tree is either an acorn sapling from the old pollard that sheltered Charles, or still more probably

* From Mr. Dodd's lecture (printed by W. Parko, 1858), "The Oak at Boscobel."

a shoot from the roots of the same, and, therefore, to be considered as part and parcel of the identical Royal refuge, King Charles's oak."

The Rev. G. Plaxton, who was rector of Donington, near Albrighton, 1690 to 1703, says, "The Royal Oak was a fair spreading tree, the boughs of it all lined and covered with ivy, here in the thick of these boughs, the King sat in the day time with Colonel Carlos, so that they are strangely mistaken who judged it an old hollow oak, whereas it was a gay and flourishing tree, surrounded with a great many more. The poor remains of the Royal Oak are now fenced in with a handsome brick wall, at the charge of Basil Fitzherbert, Esq."

In spite of the above evidence it has been stoutly maintained by many good authorities that the present tree is the original Royal Oak. The ground around and under the tree has, however, been tested with iron rods, without any large mass of roots being found, such as would belong to a tree of great antiquity. An experienced judge of timber trees, after a careful calculation, has given his opinion that the present tree would be only about eighty years old in 1651.

The King, in his narrative recorded by Pepys, says:—"While we were in the tree, we saw soldiers going up and down in the thickets of the wood, searching for persons escaped: we seeing them now and then peeping out of the wood." Clarendon says:—"They securely saw many who came purposely into the wood to look after them, and heard all their discourse, how they would use the King if they could take him." That soldiers in search of fugitives in general, if not the King in particular, passed under the tree, has hence become a popular notion, to which we find Tennyson alluding in the concluding stanza of "The Talking Oak":

—"Thy famous brother oak,
In which the younger Charles abode,
Till all the paths were dim;
And far below the Roundhead rode
And humm'd a surly hymn."

Nevertheless, for this incident we have only the authority of the two least accurate narrators. Clarendon is notoriously inaccurate in this part of his history, and the recollection on the part of the King in after life, of the incidents of his escape was generally confused, as well might be the case, considering the trying ordeal through which he passed. On the other hand, Blount, who furnished the most complete history of the King's escape, makes no mention of the presence of soldiers in the wood; and a clear narrative by Harley, Earl of Oxford, in the British Museum, merely says the King slept securely. Moreover, nothing is said of any search of the house being made till the Monday after the King's departure, and it is scarcely likely this would have been omitted by a party searching the thickets so close up to the house.

Saturday evening brought darkness, of which the fugitives availed themselves, and once more they sought shelter in the house. Penderel's wife, "Dame Joan," provided a dainty dish of roast chickens for the King's supper, and that over, he returned to the hiding-hole at the top of the stairs, where a pallet was laid ready, and there he passed the night.

On Sunday morning, the King arose refreshed. He appears to have passed the day partly at his devotions, partly in watching, from a window, the road from Tong to Brewdon, and partly in reading in the arbour in the garden. He cooked his own meal, frying some collops of mutton, which Colonel Carlos had obtained by abstracting a sheep from a neighbouring farmer's fold. He used afterwards to boast of having been the head cook on this occasion. In the course of the afternoon, John Penderel had gone in search of Lord Wilmot, who, previously, under his guidance, had found a refuge at Moseley Hall, with Mr. Whitgrave; and in the evening he returned, bringing tidings that the King could be received at Moseley, and that he would find Lord Wilmot there. Whereupon Charles, taking leave of Carlos, set out on the horse of Humphrey Penderel, the miller, attended by the five Penderels and their brother-in-law, Yates, well armed with bills and pike staves, as well as pistols. The King complained of the rough motion of the horse. "Can you blame the horse, my liege, to go heavily," said the honest miller, "when he has the weight of three kingdoms on his back?" Soon after Penford Mill, the king went on foot, by paths more secure, under guidance of two of his escort, till they reached Moseley Hall. Here they were received by Mr. Whitgrave, Lord Wilmot, and Mr. Huddleston, a Romish Priest, an inmate of Mr. Whitgrave's house.

In a letter from the Earl of Perth to the Countess of Kincardine, dated London, 10th December, 1685, this Father Huddleston is mentioned as having administered the last sacrament to Charles on his death-bed. He says, "And it is odd that the same man who saved his life at Worcester fight (Father Hoddestone) should be the only priest that could be found to confess him, and administer the sacraments to him at his death."

At Moseley Hall the King remained from Sunday night till Tuesday evening, when Colonel Lane came from Bentley, bringing a horse for him; on this, under the guidance of the Colonel, he rode in the dark to Bentley. On Wednesday, the 10th September, His Majesty exchanged his woodman's garb for a suit of grey homespun, and, under the name of William Jackson, he acted the part of serving man to Miss Jane Lane (the sister of the Colonel), riding on horse-back before her. They travelled by Stratford, Long Marston, Cirencester, to Bristol, thence to Castle Cary, and reached Trent, the seat of Colonel Wyndham, in Somersetshire, on Wednesday, September 17th. Thence, after many hair-breadth escapes, the King eventually succeeded in reaching "Brighthelmstone" (Brighton), and on the morning of October 15th, he embarked at Shoreham, in Captain Tetersel's vessel, and next morning landed safely in France.

It is pleasant to find that, forgetful of old friends as he too often was, Charles nevertheless remembered his preservers, and, after his restoration, settled pensions on the survivors, though it was not till 1675 that permanent provision was made for the Penderel family. Then, a grant under the Privy Seal assigned certain rents from estates in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, &c., to Sir Walter Wrottesley, John Giffard, of Black Ladies, and Richard Congreve, of Congreve, to pay the yearly proceeds to the Penderel family. This family belonged to Hobbal Grange, a small farm house, one-and-a-half miles west of Boscobel. The widowed mother and her son Richard resided there in 1651. The second son, William, and his wife, Joan, were housekeepers of Boscobel House, for the Giffards; William being also a woodman at Chillington; Humphrey was a miller at White Ladies; John and George were Chillington woodmen, and resided near at hand; Francis Yates, their brother-in-law, resided at Langley Lane (now "Langley Lawn"), a mile south of Boscobel. Three of the brothers fought under the Giffards, on the Royalist side; and one, Thomas, was killed at the battle of Edgehill. It does not appear that their loyalty got them into trouble. In 1659, they sheltered at Boscobel Lord Brereton, who had been engaged in Sir George Brook's unsuccessful rising against Richard Cromwell's Government. The sum settled on the family, as aforesaid, amounts to £450 per annum, and is paid thus:—

£100 a year to Richard Penderel, or his heirs.

£100 a year to William, or his heirs.

100 Marks, or £66 13s. 4d. a year to John, or his heirs.

100 Marks a year to George, or his heirs.

100 Marks a year to Humphrey, or his heirs.

And £50 a year to Elizabeth Yates, or her heirs.

Again, in 1686, James II. granted £100 a year to *Nicholas Yates*, of St. Mary le Savoy, gentleman, only child of Francis and Margaret Yates, of Long Lawn, near Boscobel, deceased, in reward for assistance given the late King, by said Francis and Margaret. The survivor of the five brothers Penderel was Humphrey; he died 1710. William lived to the reign of William III., and died aged 84 or more (see *Parke's History of Brewood*.)

"The only surviving descendant of Francis and Margaret Yates," (says Hughes, page 339 of the Tracts published 1830), "is William Penderel Waddington, Esq., formerly of Chatham Place, born 1791, and fifth in descent from Nicholas, their only son, through three changes of names occasioned by marriage of females."

Jane Lane escaped in disguise from Yarmouth to France. Charles greeted her at Paris with the words "Welcome, my life." She afterwards married Sir Clement Fisher. After the restoration, Charles settled a pension of £1000 a year upon her for life, and £500 a year upon her brother, Colonel Lane. The pension was at one time seven years in arrear, but at the end of James II.'s reign it was paid more punctually.

£200 per annum was settled on Mr. Whitgrave, and an honourable augmentation of arms bestowed on Colonel Carliss.

FLAWFORD CHURCH, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, AND THE BISHOPS OF DUNBLANE.

BY COLONEL ALEXANDER STEWART ALLAN.

IN the last number of the "RELIQUARY," for July, 1874, (Vol. XV., pp. 2—3), there is an interesting account of the above church and its monuments, and mention is made of "Dunblane's aisle" formerly existing there. This is said to have taken its name from a Bishop of Dunblane, called Robert Martell, who flourished early in the fifteenth century; and he is stated to have been a younger son of an ancient Nottinghamshire family, who had a mansion not far from Flawford, with arms—3 hammers *gules*, upon a silver field. It is with reference to this Bishop that I now request the insertion of the following remarks, in the next number of your excellent periodical.

Having devoted much time and research to elucidating the succession of the former occupants of Scottish sees, I was startled to learn of there having been a Bishop of Dunblane named Robert Martell, and an English ecclesiastic ruling the see, of whose existence I had not previously been aware. But without additional evidence of a reliable and documentary kind, I must be permitted to express doubts of there having been such a prelate in the see of Dunblane, either in the fifteenth century, or at any other period. To substantiate this, is annexed a brief list of the Bishops of Dunblane, in Scotland, between the years 1301 and 1442; premising, however, that the fifteenth century is the most scanty in its records, of any portion of Scottish history, both ecclesiastical and civil, owing to various causes; and this attempt at a catalogue of the possessors of the see of Dunblane during that period, is necessarily unsatisfactory:—

Nicholas I., O. S. B., Abbot of Arbroath, nominated Bishop of Dunblane (on the vacancy caused by the death of *Alpimus*), on Nov. 18, 1301, by provision of Pope Boniface VIII., and consecrated at Rome on the previous day, by Teodorico Rainieri, Cardinal-Bishop of Palestrina. [*Theiner. Vet. Monum. Hibern. et Scotorum*, pp. 169, 170]. Died in 1307.

Nicholas II. (*de Balmyle*?), a Canon of Dunblane, elected by Dean and Chapter of see, confirmed by Pope Clement V., on Dec. 11, 1307, and consecrated at Poitou, in France, on Sunday previous, Dec. 10, by Nicolao Alberti, Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia and Velletri. [*Theiner*, pp. 178, 179]. He appears to have been Chancellor of Scotland from Feb. 1302 till elevation to this see, [*Act Parl. Scot. I.* 100], though there is some difficulty in distinguishing the two prelates of the same name here, and it may have been his predecessor who was styled "de Balmuto," or "de Balmyle," and held that high office in the State, at a critical period of the Interregnum. Upon his decease in the year 1320, King Edward II., of England, asked Pope John XXII., on June 25, 1320, to appoint a preaching friar, *Richard de Pontefract*, O. S. D., to the vacant Bishopric of Dunblane [*Rymer III.* 898], but this recommendation was not confirmed by the Holy See.

Maurice, Prior of Dunblane, whose capitular election to this see was annulled as irregular, by Pope John XXII., who then preferred him to be Bishop, on March 5, 1322; he was consecrated, at Avignon, by Berengario Fredoli, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto (Frascati) on 14th or 21st of the same month; and obtained the papal license to return to his see on March 23. [*Theiner*, pp. 216, 217]. He died in the year 1347.

William, Canon of Dunblane, nominated directly to this see, by Pope Clement VI., on October 23, 1347 (his previous election by the chapter being set aside), and consecrated by Jean-Raimond de Cominges, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto and S. Rufina, on October 21, at Avignon. [*Theiner*, p. 289]. He died before the year 1361, apparently in 1353. [*Act Parl. Scot. I.* 165].

Walter, Dean of Aberdeen, succeeded also by direct provision of Pope Innocent VI., on June 18, 1361 (his capitular election being annulled), and appears to have received consecration at the Papal Court of Avignon, and certainly before September 9 following. [*Theiner*, pp. 817, 818]. He died after March 27, 1371. [*Act Parl. Scot. I. 181*]. And is styled, by some authorities, "de Cambuslang," and "de Coventre."

Andrew, succeeded, between the years 1371 and 1373, and on April 1, in the latter year, appended his seal to Act of Parliament, held at Soone, as "Andreas Dunblanen. eps." The date of his death is not recorded, and for nearly a century the succession becomes extremely obscure and unreliable.

Dougal de Drummond, succeeded before the year 1399, when he witnesses a Charter of Robert, Earl of Fife [*Reg. Cart. III. 30*]; he was a younger son of Sir John de Drummond, of Stobhall, in Perthshire, and brother of Queen Annabella, the pious spouse of Robert III., King of Scots; his death must have occurred in the early part of the fifteenth century, between 1399 x 1405.

Finlan, called *Dermoch*, succeeded before November 29, 1406, when he witnessed a charter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, as "ffynlao Eps Dunblanen" [*Reg. Mag. Sigilli Reg. Scotor. XI. 227*], and is stated to have died before the year 1419, but after 1416. [*Act. Parl. Scot. I. 139*].

William IV., called *Stephenson*, Professor of Divinity in the newly erected University of S. Andrews, is found as Bishop of Dunblane in 1420; and here there does appear a trace of a prelate named *Robert*, for there is recorded in July 16, 1420, among the Scottish Bishops assembled at a general provincial council, held in the Dominican church, at Perth, "Dns. Willm. Dunblanen. epis." (who was elected Conservator of Privileges), also "*Roberto Dunblanen*" [*Reg. Ep. Brechin. fol. 63*], thus giving the names of two contemporaneous Bishops of the see! Could this have been the Bishop Robert Martell above referred to? It is deserving of inquiry, as he may have been one of those nominated to Scottish sees by the English sovereigns, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when these titulars officiated as Suffragans of English dioceses, as late as 1454; in which year *William Gunwardoy*, "Bishop of Dunkeld, 1431," performed episcopal duties in the diocese of Ely. He was beneficed in that diocese, as rector of Houghton-Conquest, 1452, and previously at Great Hallingbury, diocese of Rochester, 1440, is said to have been consecrated at Rome, and died in 1457 [*cf. Wharton's Suffragans*]. But these foreign appointments were not acknowledged by the Church of Scotland, nor suffered to interfere with the canonical elections and consecrations of the national prelates. William died in or before 1429.

Michael de Ochiltrie, Dean of Dunblane, succeeded in or about 1429, and, in 1430, was sent on an embassy to England; he appears as Bishop of Dunblane in 1429. [*Rot. Scot. II. 269*]. He crowned James II., the boy-King of Scots, at Holyrood Abbey, June 28, 1437; and though faintly recorded as living on June 28, 1445 [*Nisbet's Herald, II. App. 196*], yet we find that the temporalities of the see were in the hands of the Crown in 1442 [*Act. Parl. Scot. II. 58*], probably on his resignation.

It is unnecessary to continue this catalogue further down; and I hope you will spare a portion of your columns for the above, if not considered too lengthy an article; for the "RELIQUARY" is the only existing repository for antiquarian lore now left throughout the periodical literature of the day. Sad it is that this should be the case, when such ample stores of archaeological information still exist, unpublished, and comparatively unknown.

Richmond.

NOTE BY CAPT. A. E. LAWSON LOWE, THE WRITER OF THE ACCOUNT OF FLAWFORD CHURCH, REFERRED TO.

THE fact of there having been a Robert Martell, Bishop of Dunblane is incontestable, as may be seen on reference to Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," wherein is quoted the foundation charter of the College or Chantry at Ruddington, dated in 1457, which expressly mentions Robert (Martell), sometime Prebend and late Bishop of Dunblane, as one of the persons for whom the daily prayers of the chantry priests were to be specially reserved. The exact period at which Robert Martell held the see of Dunblane is certainly somewhat doubtful, and relating to this prelate there is one paragraph in Thoroton's work that induces the belief that it was considerably earlier than the fifteenth century.

CORNISH SUPERSTITIONS.—THE PELLAR AND TOM TREVA'S COWS.

BY WILLIAM BOTTERELL.

A LITTLE while ago there lived near Hayle, a hard-working young miner, called Tom Treva, and his wife Nancy; who, after many years of industry and care, managed to take a small farm, which they were barely able to stock. Their chief dependence for raising the rent was the profit of three milk-cows; which were taken to house about Christmas, to be wintered on turnips and straw. After a few weeks it was found that they left their food and ceased to yield milk; at the same time there was an unusually bad smell in the cattle-house, which was thought to proceed from the sick kine. One of them soon died; and though everything that was likely to entice the others to eat, was placed before them, yet all was left untasted in their cribs.

Next the wife took to her bed—she didn't know what ailed her, but felt as if she had neither the power nor the heart to rise, as she said. Nancy and the neighbours urged Tom to go to the pellar without delay. "For somebody," said they, "must have begrudged thee the land or thy cattle, and overlooked Nancy with evil eyes." "I'm hard to believe it," replied Tom, "for I have never injured man, woman, nor cheeld, that I know of, and the neighbours, one and all, are on good terms with us; so what should we be ill-wished for, I'd like to know? And I have no fear of begrudging for my part, as everybody do know it is better to be envied than pitied." The wife, however, persisted in it that they were ill-wished, and bad luck sent to dog them by the mother of a young woman that Tom had courted and left in the lurch, to marry her. Indeed the old woman often said that she would make Tom Treva rue the day that he slighted her "dafter."

Old crones, who came to comfort Nancy, told her as much, and gravely shook their heads whilst repeating their "running-verse" of "poor dear, you are in a "wisht" way sure enow, and Tom will be sorry one day that he hadn't took the advice of them who have lived longer in this wicked world." "Aye. I tell thee, my dear Tom," moaned his wife, "all the doctors this side of Hayle can't do me any good; and thou may'st believe me, as ef they were they last words I should ever say, 'tis all through thy poor forsaken Dido * that I am here laid up in bed, with no more "sprowl" (strength) in me than a

* In the burden of an old ballad, which was popular in West Cornwall, are the following lines:—

"Like poor forsaken Dido,
She mourned her faithless lover."

Those who now apply the words, to taunt a slighted damsel, are ignorant of the famous queen's history, and know but little of any other lore than what they glean from Methodist tracts. But their grandparents—many of whom could neither write nor read—knew much of old-world stories. A century ago, Hero on her tower was a favourite subject for the embellishment of girls' samplers; in those curious pieces of needlework the lady is taller than her tower, if one may judge of her fair proportions by what is seen of her above the battlements, as she regards the blue waters, close by the walls, where Leander's yellow head and red arms—the only parts visible—are raised to greet her.

new born baby, and that bad luck es pursuan us." Then, after gasping as if come to her last breath, she continued, "Tom, my son, go to the pellar, do, and save my life ef thou canst; there's nothan else now to be done, for weeks ago, before I became so bad, I made the old witch's image in dough, and stuck a "skevar" (skewer) into her and well roasted her old carcass upon the "glowan umars" (glowing embers); besides havn't I buried three bottles of water—corked tight enow one would think—to punish the old faggot and make her confess and lift the spell."

At length Tom, in order to have peace, consented to visit the conjuror, who then lived on Connor Downs; last thing before starting on his journey, and still early in the morning, he slipped the ropes from his cows' necks, and left open the cattle-house door; he thought if they got out and caught cold they would only die, and be out of pain a little the sooner. The poor beasts, however, didn't seem able to rise, and his wife said she was worse than ever, when he departed.

It was near noon when the farmer arrived at the pellar's abode; the wise man, as usual, asked if he knew of any person who had a grudge against him. Tom replied that he was on good terms with every one, as far as he knew, and couldn't in his mind condemn anybody for ill-wishing them; he believed his wife to be merely ill from fretting over their loss. The pellar, desirous to do his best for the poor fellow, told him he would go home along with him and find out what caused his bad speed.

Now, about this time, some men in passing through Tom Treva's "town-place," on their way home from "bal," were surprised to see that the cows, which Tom had left in the house untied, were out in the yard eating from a pile of stable litter, the refuse of turnips, and anything they could find, like famished creatures.

The tinnors entered Tom's dwelling, called upstairs to his wife, "Nancy, we have good news for'e, the cows that were all but dead when your good man started for the conjuror in the morning, are now out in the fold, eating all sorts of garbage, like half-starved things." The woman, on hearing that, forgot her illness, jumped out of bed, and came down half-dressed to see the cows. "Now, thank goodness," said she, "who wouldn't put faith in the pellar, seeing the like of what he can do; for an hour ago perhaps, not more, Tom got there and put am to work, and see now the spell is broke, for here am I and the cows as well as ever we were." The tinnors were quite convinced of the conjuror's power; and, that the cows might eat their fill, Nancy turned them into the mow-hay, where they found plenty of dry food, after they had eaten as much turnips as was thought safe to give them.

By night-fall Tom came home with the pellar, and wondered to see his cows with their sides blown out like drums, as he said, lying down by the hay-rick chewing their cuds, and his wife doing her work. Several neighbours, who were assembled to behold the surprising cure of Tom's wife and cows, regarded the wise-man with awful respect, everybody present—except the pellar himself—believed these marvels effected by his conjurations; and he took good care that they should

infer as much, but declined to do anything more until the admiring crowd departed.

Then, however, he took a lanthorn and went into the cattle-house, looked around it, and examined the food which the cows had rejected. The place looked clean, yet there was still a sickening smell in it, which seemed to come from the old hollow wall over the cribs. On nearer inspection, he observed a green slimy substance oozing from between the stones, and trickling down on the food. The pellar taking an iron bar, ripped out a few stones, and there, in a cavity of the old wall—from which the clay filling had long since departed—he saw a mass of corruption, which accounted for the supposed bewitching. A score or more of dead rats were there, all in a heap, and in a state of putrefaction. A few weeks before the cattle became ill, as the premises were swarming with rats, the young farmer procured some "mundicky" stuff from a burning-house. This poison he mixed in dough, made with flour and cream, which was placed for the rats in their holes, opening into a barn adjoining the cow-house; and, after their fatal feast, they gathered to breathe their last in the same place. The putrid remains were cleared away, the wall rebuilt with plenty of lime, and every precaution taken to prevent further mischief from the poisonous compound, when Tom's wife and cows continued quite well. Still many people believed they had been bewitched, and gave the pellar credit for their recovery.

Penance.

"FIRE HEARTH" TAX.

THE following receipt for a fire-hearth tax at Nottingham in 1683 is interesting. It is a printed form to serve for any locality, the words here printed in *italics* being filled up in writing. It is endorsed "*Recit for a fire Hearth 1683.*"

L. JEWITT.

Shew the 4th 1600 & Eighty 3

Received of	<i>Tho' Cooke</i>	
<i>R</i> the sum of	<i>two</i>	
Shillings in full for	<i>a halfe - years</i>	<i>2*</i>
duty for	<i>two</i>	
<i>his</i> House	<i>in Nottingham</i>	
and ended at	<i>Michaelmas</i>	
last past.		
I say received by		

Fol.

L.

Collector.

Geo flower

D

DERBYSHIRE EXTRACTS FROM THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

BY W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, ESQ.

CARTÆ EX MAGNO REGISTRO EVIDENTIARUM SPECTANTIAM
DUCATUI LANCASTRIÆ.(ASHMOLE MS. 843.)
(fo. 63b.)

COM̄ DERBEIÆ.

¶ Johannes Dei grā Rex Angliæ &c. Sciatis nos dedisse Ricardo Briwerre filio Willmi Briwerre et hæc suis Maneriu nrm de Cestrefeld in Derbyscire &c. Dat anno regni nri 15.

¶ Ego Ricardus de Okouer quitvi clamam Thomæ Comiti Lancastrie tanquā Dno meo molendinu meum de Hertindon situm super aquam de Donne &c. Testibus Dnis Rogero de Bradebourn Willmo Wyther Henrico de Knyveton militibus. Dat anno 85 Ed. pmi.

¶ Ego Robertus de Punchardon dedi Willmo de Punchardon filio meo unam marcā annui redditus in molendino de Duffeld percipiend &c. Dat. a°. 1244.

¶ Sciant ptes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Radi Bassot de Sapecote dedi Dno Edmundo filio inelyte recordationis Regis Henrici filij R Johis septem libras annui redditus de molendino de Duffeld, quem quidem redditum prædes Radus pater meus mihi dedit &c.

¶ Willmus le Blount Senescallus honoris de Tuttesbur superstes anno 7 E. 3.

¶ Robertus Stafford omnibus hominibus et amicis suis saltm. Novitis me dedisse huic homini meo Rogero de la Legh et hæc suis pro servicio suo et pro decem solidis argenti quos mihi dedit in introitu et pro uno equo ferrant quem dedit Roberto filio meo quando primum de Normannia redijt, quandam partem nemoris mei de Great Woode &c.

¶ Sciant ptes et futuri quod ego Walterus Akard de Foston dedi Dno Edmundo Henrici Regis Angliæ filio tres acras et unam rodā terræ jacentes in villa et territorio de Tuttesbur ex opposito magni gardini dci Dni Edmundi Hen &c. Dat apud Leyce anno 19 Regis Edwardi.

ARY.

e filio
Dat

i Dno
stibus
Dat

unam
14.

dedi
libras
radus

3.
diase
ecem
Ro-
moris

Ed-
villa
&c.

Fig. 133.



Fig. 134.

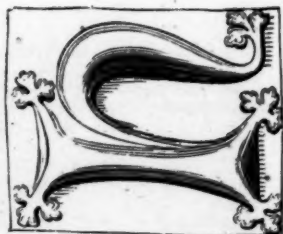
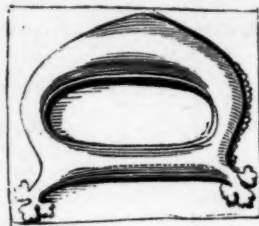


Fig. 135.



Fig. 136.



THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.


BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.R.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 54.)

MATLOCK.

THE church is dedicated to St. Giles. There are six bells. In the time of Edward the Sixth there were "ij bells j hand-bell j sacringe bell." Doubtless the present 5th bell is one of these.

1st bell—✱ (cross fig. 64) THE REV^d. GEO HOLECOMBE
RECTOR : R. MASON W. GODWARD C WARD^s
G : H 1791. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The G. H. are the initials of the founder, George Hedderly.

2nd bell—JN^o. WOLLEY & JN^o. WOOD CH. WARDENS ✱ (ornament fig. 148) LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1767
 In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

3rd bell—REMVNERABIT CALVM BENEFACITORIBVS
MEIS 1718. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below this F : WALKER : R : B : C W D H (border fig. 17 to complete the line). Below the R B the letters S T are incised. The 7 in the date, 1718, is backwards way, and the 8 is very oddly formed, being evidently made with half a letter R reversed and repeated. The D H are the initials of Daniel Hedderly.

4th bell—IESVS BE OVR SPEED
1626. In small Lombardic capitals in one line round the haunch.

5th bell—sea maria mag dalena o p n □ (mark with fylfot cross, fig. 147) (Sancta Maria Magdalena Ora pro nobis). This is evidently one of the oldest, as well as most interesting bells in the county. The mark is of great rarity.

6th bell—I UNTO THOSE THAT LIVETH WELL ✱ (fig. 64)
DO TOLL THEAR WEL COME PASSING BELL:
G. HEDDERLY FECIT 1791 : In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The couplet is somewhat unusual :—

I unto those that liveth well
Do toll thear welcome Passing Bell

It is the latter part of a four line verse written by Thomas Hedderly, and preserved in his pocket book, as follows :—

" I Toll the Toll that diemal
Is Unto All such as Lives
Amis But unto those that
Liveth Well I toll there
Wellcome passing Bell."

In the same pocket book are Thomas Hedderly's measurement of the Matlock bells; thus :—


" The Measure of A Peal
Of Six Bells at Matlock

1st 23 wide 20 high 2½ thick

2nd	29½	21	2 inch Bare Skirted
3rd	31½	22	2½ Bare
4th	32½	2½ Bare	2½ high
5th	37½	27	2½ note f
6th	41	28	3 inch Bare."


HAULT HUCKNALL.†

THERE are four bells in this church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

1st bell—+ (Cross fig. 113) **IHSVS BE OVR**
SPED In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. Beneath the word OVR is the date 1590; and beneath this again is the  mark of Henry Oldfield (fig. 8), with initials **h o** and cross, crescent, and star, as usual.

2nd bell—**GOD** **SAVE** **HIS** **CHVRCH** **1615** In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters in tablets, with cable pattern above and below.

3rd bell—D HEDDERLY FOUNDER (border fig. 19) D H (border fig. 19), "D Hedderly" is in one line on the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below this are the initials of Daniel Hedderly D H. in an encircling border of fig. 19.

4th bell—**IHS** (border fig. 16) **NAZARENVS** (border fig. 16) **REX**
(border fig. 16) **IVDEORVM** (border fig. 16) **1664** (border fig. 16). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Above the inscription is an encircling border of fig. 17. Below the **I H S** is the  mark of George Oldfield, fig. 137 with **G o** and cross, crescent, and star. This mark has the Lombardic G.

HEATH.†

THE church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains three bells.

1st bell—ANNO DOMINI 1847
GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH
In two lines in Roman capital letters.


2nd bell—**the** **GLORIA** **IN** **EXCELCIS** **DEO**
 In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. Beneath the **the** is the founder's mark **G H w h** a fylfot cross (fig. 21). In the G of GLORIA is a fylfot cross (fig. 87).





3rd bell—GOD (border fig. 11) SAVE (border fig. 11) HIS (border fig. 11)
CHVRCH (border fig. 11) 1704 (border fig. 11). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below the inscription is an encircling border fig. 17.











† For rubbings of these bells I am indebted to the Rev. Henry Cottingham, Rector of these parishes and Rural Dean of Bolsover; and the Rev. — Alexander.

SANDIACRE.*

THIS church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, contains three bells. In the time of Edward VI. there were "ij hand bells," "in the behowse ij bells, j sauns bell."

1st bell—GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH  (mark of George Oldfield, fig. 9, with cross, crescent, and star) 1650. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Round the crown, above the inscription, is an encircling border, fig. 17.

2nd bell— GOD  SAVE   CHVRCH 1603 (ornament fig. 41). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Cross fig. 12 at the commencement.




3rd bell— GOD    
   In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Cross fig. 12 at the commencement. The letter N in QVEENE and AND is backward way. Below is the  mark of Henry Oldfield (fig. 139). This mark, which has not before been described, is a shield, on which is a well formed bell, the whole within a circle bearing the words  MADE BI HENRI OVLDFELD I.




LITTLE EATON.



THIS church is dedicated to St. Paul. It contains only one bell, which is perfectly plain with the exception of the date 1791. In the time of Edward VI. there was "j bell in the steeple" and "j sacryng bell."

KIRK HALLAM.*

THE church is dedicated to All Saints; it contains three bells. In the time of Edward VI., when "Roger Page clerke" was the minister, there were "iij bells in the steeple."

1st bell— (Cross fig. 27) IESVS (ornament fig. 20) (border fig. 18) ornament fig. 41) (border fig. 18) (ornament fig. 41) (border fig. 18) ornament fig. 41). In one line round the haunch; IESVS in Lombardic capital letters. On the waist the letters   (figs. 28 and 29) the D as usual being a C turned backward way. The fleur-de-lis border is of the same general character as fig. 18, but without the cable.

2nd bell—GOD SAVE THE KING 1666 In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.  The G  mark of George Oldfield (fig. 137) with Lombardic G and remains of the  of Henry Oldfield, and cross, crescent, and star.


3rd bell— S + S + S + S Four crosses, fig. 79, and four Lombardic letters S alternately, in one line round the haunch. Above, is the rose ornament, fig. 48, and below, is the founder's mark,  fig. 50.

* For particulars of the bells marked with an asterisk I am indebted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who has visited those churches for me.

BARROW-ON-TRENT.*

THIS church contains three bells. It is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. On the 6th October, 6th Edward VI. (1551), when the Inventory of the Church Goods was taken, Thomas Wylson being the vicar, there were "iij bells in y^e steple." Doubtless two of these are the present 2nd and 3rd bells, one of which bears the inscription "Ave Maria," and the other "Sancta Elena."

1st bell—✚ (cross fig. 27) **GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH**

1613  mark of Henry Oldfield fig. 8, with cross, crescent, and star. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—**A V E M A R I A** In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters of highly ornamental character.



3rd bell—**S A N C T A E L E N A**
✚ (Sancta Helena). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters of highly ornamental character. Below the letter S is the cross, fig. 145.

TWYFORD.*

THIS church has three bells.

1st bell—✚ (cross fig. 142) **P A U L E**  (founder's mark fig. 50). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters.

2nd bell—✚ (cross fig. 113) **IHSVS BE OVR SPEDE**  (mark of Henry Oldfield, fig. 8) 1611. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters.


3rd bell— (mark fig. 82) ✚ (cross fig. 62) **I N** (fig. 20) **M I** (fig. 20) **BEGINNE** (fig. 20) **G O D** (fig. 20) **BE** (fig. 20) **M I** (fig. 20) **SPEDE** (fig. 20). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. On the crown, above the two marks at the commencement, is the rose, fig. 48, and below them is the founder's mark  fig. 50. On the waist, below the word GOD is the Lombardic letter **H** fig. 70.

ETWALL.*

THE church is dedicated to St. Helen. It contains three bells.

1st bell—**THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841.** In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.


2nd bell—**IHSVS BE OVR SPEED** 1624. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. The D in SPEED turned wrong way up.

3rd bell— (fig. 48) **Celorum xte placeat tibi rex sonus iste.** In one line round the haunch in Old English letters, with a capital **C** (fig. 68) at the beginning. At the commencement is the Rose fig. 48, and beneath it is the mark fig. 50. The **t** in **xte** upside down.

* The particulars of these bells are supplied by Mr. W. H. S. John Hope,

CHELLASTON.*

On the 5th October, 6th Edward VI. (1551), when the Inventory of the Church Goods of Chellaston was taken, at which time John Turvell was the curate, there were "ij bells." There are now three modern ones. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. (7)


1st bell— (fig. 64) G HEDDERLY OF NOTT^m FECIT 1791
W : SOAR CHVRCH WARDEN In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.


2nd bell—J TAYLOR FECIT LOUGHBORO' R : MEAKIN
W : SOAR JUN^m
C : WARDENS 1840 Round the haunch in Roman capital letters.


3rd bell—JOHN TAYLOR BELL FOUNDER LOUGHBORO'
R : MEAKIN
1840 W : SOAR JUN^m C : WARDENS. Round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The words "Bell Founder," are in the same letters as the other words, but are put in a slanting position in manner of italic.


ILKESTON.*


This church contains five bells. It is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the 5th October, 6th Edward VI., when "Ser Wyll. Carter vicar & curatte" was the incumbent, there were "j broken a sanctus bell j hossell bell."

1st bell—PROSPERITY TO ALL MY BENEFACTORS (ornament fig. 103) A  R (fig. 61) 1732 (ornament fig. 103). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The mark is that of Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester. Below the inscription is an encircling border fig. 10.

2nd bell—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1660. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below is the  mark of George Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 9). The S's in the inscription are backward way.

3rd bell—ALL GLORY BEE TO GOD ON HIGH 1660. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below is the mark of George Oldfield  with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 9). On the crown is an encircling border, fig. 17.

4th bell—PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A  R (fig. 61) 1749 (ornament fig. 103). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The mark of Abraham Rudhall.

5th bell—ROBERT SKEVINGTON & SAM^l: TAYLOR CH : WARDENS (ornament fig. 103) A  R (fig. 61) 1732 (ornament fig. 103). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The mark of Abraham Rudhall.

ASHBOURNE. FREE CHURCH.

The new church at Ashbourne, which is donative and unconsecrated, has one bell ; it bears the following inscription :—

MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1870

HORSLEY.*

THIS church, containing four bells, is dedicated to St. Clement. On the 5th October, 6th Edward VI. (1551) when the Inventory of Church Goods was taken, and Thomas Dylke was vicar, there were "iij bells in the steeple & a lytyll bell with a clocke upon the greatest bell ij sakeryng bells ij hande bells."

1st bell—**HS BE OVR SPEE** □

(Queen's head fig. 52) + (cross fig. 42) □ (fig. 8) **h o** mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. This bell bears the crowned head of a Queen, fig. 52, but with whimple, which unfortunately the engraver has not represented.

2nd bell—**I sweetly toling men do call to taste on meats that feeds the soble** 1620 □ (fig. 9) **G o** mark of George Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star. In one line round the haunch in Old English letters. The initial **I** at the commencement is same as fig. 67.

3rd bell—**GOD** (border fig. 10) **SAVE** (fig. 10) **OVR** (fig. 10) **KING** (fig. 10) **IOHN** (fig. 10) **BEARDSLEY** 1660 (fig. 10). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below the date the mark □ **G o** of George Oldfield with Lombardic **G** (fig. 137) and cross, crescent, and star.

4th bell—**the** **GLORIA** **IN** **EXCELSIS** **DEO** **ANNO**

DNI 1603. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters of the usual elegant thin character on this series of bells. Beneath the **the** is the founder's mark **U** **G H** with fylfot cross (fig. 21). In the **G** of **GLORIA** is the fylfot cross (fig. 37).

SWARKESTONE.*

THERE are three bells in this church; it is dedicated to S. James. When the Inventory of the Church Goods of this place was taken on the 5th October of the 6th Edward VI. (1551), there were "iij bells in the steeple." Of course these have all disappeared, but the same number is continued.

1st bell—**JOHN TAYLOR & SONS FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH**
LATE OF OXFORD 1847. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—**GOD** (ornament fig. 11) **SAVE** (fig. 11) **HIS** (fig. 11)
CHVRCH RS DP WARDENS 1688 (fig. 11). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

3rd bell—+ (cross fig. 112) **JOHN TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS**
LOUGHBOROUGH A : D 1860. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

(To be continued.)

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Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.



THE HIGH TOR, MATLOCK.

BEAUTIES OF THE PEAK.*

A NEW edition, entirely re-written, re-arranged, and considerably extended, has just been issued of Mr. Jewitt's "Matlock Companion and Visitors' Guide to the Beauties of the Peak." It is beautifully printed by Messrs. Virtue & Co., Art Journal Office, London, and is illustrated with about forty engravings. It is not our intention to review this book. We shall content ourselves with simply reprinting the preface, which tells its own tale, and with giving as specimens of the illustrations two of the engravings which adorn its pages. The preface is as follows:—"Nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, when Dr. Medley published the first guide book to Matlock—his 'Tentamen Hydrologicum,'—he announced it to be sold 'by the Keeper of Matlock-Bath!' This was but a few years after the discovery of the springs, and the 'keeper' had charge of the only building erected over the baths at that time. But what a change has come over the place since then! At that time Matlock Bath had only a single 'keeper,'—at the present their name is legion! In those days it had no museums, no hotels, no guides, and no post office; no booksellers, newspapers, or lamps; no coaches, shops, or lodging-houses; no telegraph, railways, omnibuses, or constables; no passable roads; no inhabitants, and next to no visitors,—and yet, solitary as was the place, a book was printed about it, and sold, too, 'by the keeper.' At the present day it has museums in abundance, hotels of the highest order, and intelligent guides to conduct one to every part; it has booksellers and newspaper offices; it has excellent roads; and railways, coaches, and omnibuses are constantly bringing in and taking away visitors; it has its telegraphic communication with all the world, a post office, gas lights, police officers, board of health, banks, and indeed everything to make life in it pleasant, convenient, and agreeable. It has a thousand visitors for each one who at that time came to the place, and its inhabitants are increased at least a hundred-fold. Surely, therefore, there is good reason why our 'Companion,' commenced nearly half a century ago, may still continue to be sold, not by the 'keeper,' but by the scores of 'keepers' of the various establishments in the

town, and may long continue, what it hitherto has been, the leading and principal guide to the beautiful district of the Peak.

"Since Medley's day many guide books have, like the people, been born into the world, lived their time, died away, and been forgotten one by one; the only remembrance of their having ever existed being, like the gravestones of their human prototypes, a solitary copy with the name, kept by some one 'curious in such matters,' and perhaps only exhumed at his own death. As, however, there never were more people born into the world than there was room for, so there never was a Guide Book published without there being space for it to appear in. There always was, and always will be, room enough for all,—even without elbowing or jostling one another. There was room enough for our book when it was first issued by the late Mr. Arthur Jewitt in 1828, without opposing any other, and it has worked its way on, done good service in its time, and at a ripe old age, will perhaps, give up its place to another which shall, after the lapse of another hundred and fifty years, have the same pleasing duty of recounting as many changes for the better in the history of Matlock as we have in recording those from Medley's time to the present. The work has been entirely re-written, re-arranged, greatly enlarged, and its scope made more general, and it will continue from year to year to be made more attractive and more useful to the resident, the visitor, and the tourist, both to Derbyshire and to other health-resorts of the kingdom."

* *The Illustrated Tourists' and Visitors' Guide to the Beauties of the Peak.* By LEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c., &c. New Edition, 1874, 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 96. London: Virtue & Co., 24, Ivy Lane. (Illustrated.)

EPITAPHS OF MIDDLESEX.

WE have before, on more than one occasion, called attention to the excellent work—the true labour of love—which Mr. Cansick is doing in a simple, unobtrusive, but most efficient manner, in copying and printing the monumental inscriptions from the various graveyards of Middlesex. Now that he has issued a prospectus of the third of these volumes, it gives us the opportunity, which we gladly seize, of again calling attention to this work, in the full hope that our doing so may influence many of our genealogical and antiquarian friends to enter their names as subscribers, and thus ensure the carrying out of the plan which Mr. Cansick has laid down. "Having issued," he says, "to Subscribers two volumes upon the Monumental Inscriptions of St. Pancras in Middlesex, I am induced to proceed at once with the next volume, which will be sent to press upon receipt of a sufficient number of Subscribers to cover the expenses of production. The volume will contain upwards of Five Hundred Ancient Inscriptions from the Burial-places in the Parishes of Hornsey, Edmonton, Hadley, Fryern-Barnet, Enfield, &c. Having laboured for many years in personally copying from the Monuments the Epitaphs of known characters, and others, I am assured that not only those who have relatives and friends interred in the several churches and churchyards, but others, will be deeply interested in the work. This volume will be uniform in size and style with the 'Epitaphs of St. Pancras,' but complete in itself, and will contain 250 pages, crown 8vo., cloth gilt, with Index. Price in crown 8vo., 5s. 6d.; in 4to., 10s. 6d." Each volume will, of course, be complete in itself, but the whole series which Mr. Cansick has undertaken to prepare, if properly supported, will comprise about thirty volumes.

Of the manner in which the series will be executed, it is sufficient to point to the two volumes already in the hands of the subscribers as patterns. These are all that can possibly be desired, and the inscriptions have, one and all, the immense advantage of being given literally, and with the strictest regard to accuracy, as they appear on the monuments or grave stones, line for line and letter for letter.

We believe that in the future volumes it is the compiler's desire to engrave all the armorial bearings which occur upon the monuments he copies. This is a most important matter, and one that if kept strictly in view, will greatly enhance the value of the book; and ought largely to swell the number of its subscribers. On Plate VIII. we give a selection of six examples of coat armour from Mr. Cansick's former volume, to show the careful style in which they are executed. The first of these is the arms of Vigers, which occur on the family catacomb of Henry Vigers, Esq., of Vigers Hall, in Devonshire; the next is the bearing of Nelson, from the gravestone of John Nelson, "late apothecary of Hatton Garden," 1753. The next is Beadnell, from the catacomb of that family, and here we have a good example of "canting" or "allusive" arms; on the chief is a rosary with cross—literally "beads" ("telling his beads"), and in base are three bells, on which a "knell" is tolled. Thus the name Beadnell is conveyed. Round the neck of the greyhound's head, erased, which forms the crest, the "beads" again occur. The next are the somewhat singular arms of Hewlett, from the tomb of the Rev. John Hewlett. The next are those of Aynsworth, *quies*, three battle-axes, *argent*, from the tomb of Rowland Aynsworth, Esq., 1774; and the last, Bodkin, from the family vault of Peter Bodkin, 1829.



VIGERS.



NELSON.



BEADNELL.



HEWLETT.



AYNSWORTH.



BODKIN.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS FROM HIGHGATE, ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, AND THE
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We trust Mr. Cansick may meet with the success he deserves in this great and useful undertaking, and we recommend our genealogical and antiquarian friends to aid him by sending in their names as subscribers. His address is 28, Jeffrey Street, Kentish Town Road, N.W.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

The last three volumes of this admirable and most important society's transactions have reached us altogether, and we have peculiar pleasure in very briefly calling attention to their contents. First we have a masterly address from the President, our old and valued friend, Dr. Hume. Next we have an account of "Reliques of the Anglo-Saxon churches of St. Bridget and St. Hildeburga, West Kirby, Cheshire," by Mr. Eeroyd Smith (of which more anon), and this is followed by a clever essay on the Art of Pottery, by Mr. Mayer, than whom no one is better qualified for the task. This is, perhaps, one of the most comprehensive and useful essays on the Ceramic Art that has ever been penned, but, as we have already spoken of it in its separately printed form, it is unnecessary to further notice it than to give it unqualified praise. An essay on Lancashire Songs and Ballads by the late John Harland and Mr. Wilkinson—contributions from both of whom have frequently graced our own pages—is full of interest not only to Lancastrians but to ballad-mongers all over the world. The next paper is one of Mr. Eeroyd Smith's annual resumés of archaeological discoveries in the Mersey district, which calls for more than a passing word. These annual records of discoveries in the rich district of the Mersey, including the two great archaeological mines of Wilderspool and Hoylake, are of immense interest and importance and, were such a task undertaken by some competent and discriminating, as well as careful and painstaking, antiquary, their value would be enhanced a hundredfold. As it is their usefulness is curtailed, and the pleasure in reading them marred, by unseemly personalities and by egregious egotism. These must be damaging to the society; and we put it to the executive whether what is bad taste and is evidently the growth of ill-feeling on the part of the writer, ought not to have been expunged, or at all events moderated, by the editor. Genuine antiquaries show no ill-feeling one towards another, and where they dissent from each others opinions, usually do so in a forbearing and gentlemanly spirit, giving their opponents credit for equal good faith and ability with themselves. Declamation and abuse can never take the place of sound argument or aid in establishing a theory; and are only damaging to those who indulge in it. Next follows a careful paper by Dr. Kendrick on discoveries of Roman remains at Wilderspool, an account of which, from the same pen, has appeared in these pages. Next are "Inventories of Church Goods and Chantries in Cheshire," by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, whose labours in this important field of research are so truly important and so strictly reliable, and this is seconded by a sketchy paper on "Early Works of Eminent Men," by Dr. Buxton.

Vol. XII. opens with an excellent paper by Mr. Boulton, on "The Hide of Land," and is followed severally by "De Tactionibus" by Mr. Alderman Wilkinson; the "Inventory of Stanlow," by Rev. Mackenzie Walcott; an excellent article on the "Remains of some old Bloomeries formerly existing in Lancashire," which is an important addition to our metallic history; "a few Remarks on the Architecture of Chester," by Mr. Rimmer; "Sir Roderick Murchison and the Australian Gold Fields," by Mr. Towson; on "The Fee of Makerfield," by Mr. W. Beaumont, full of genealogical and historical information; Mr. Smith's "Archæology of the Mersey District in 1871," in which some curious and valuable facts are brought to light; on "The Bear in the British Isles," by Mr. Paterson; on "The Chamelion," by Mr. Towson; and "Fragments from Forgotten Folios," by Dr. Buxton.

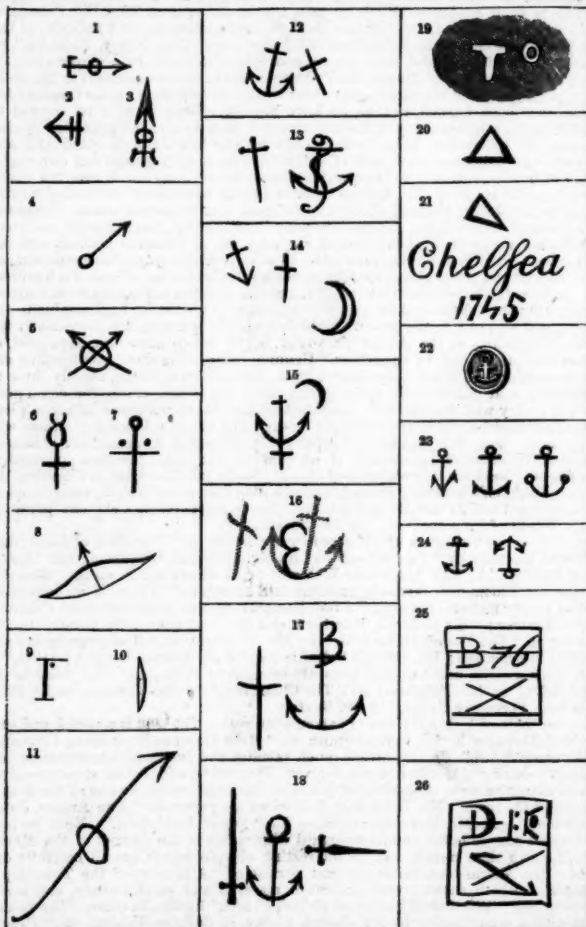
The Contents of Vol. XIII. are of extreme interest. The first is a useful and very commendable paper by Mr. Eeroyd Smith, on "More Street or Moor Steet, Liverpool, and its associations." In this article much valuable and instructive information concerning the family of More, or Moore, is given. It would be well if other streets received as much attention from the writer as this one; the result would be one of the best of histories of the town. Mr. Boulton next follows with a paper on "The Angles, Jutes, and Saxons," and Mr. Beaumont continues his "Fee of Makerfield." Next we have Mr. Smith's annual notes on archaeological discoveries in the district of the Mersey for 1872, more than usually rich in interesting objects, which are all carefully described. Mr. Abram contributes the first portion of "A History of the Township of Billington," which shows a vast amount of research and careful study, and is succeeded by the "World-distribution of British Plants," by Mr. Comer. The volume closes with a contribution by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden, on "Objects in the Mayer Collection relating to Essex," and is one of the best papers it contains.

Enough will have been seen by this brief resumé of the contents of the last three years' transactions, to prove that the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society is still doing, as it always has done, a vast amount of good, and in a far more complete and satisfactory manner than most associations of its kind. It is a society to which it is

an honour and a credit to belong, and its transactions, now comprised in twenty-five volumes, are among the best in the kingdom.




CHINA COLLECTOR'S COMPANION.*

MRS. PALLISER, who so ably edited the last edition of her brother, Mr. Marryatt's, "History of Pottery and Porcelain," and who herself is a collector of no mean order of both English and foreign ceramics, has done real service—very eminent service—to china collectors by the publication of this useful little volume. It contains, very



wisely, not one word of disquisition, not one sentence of expression of opinion, and not one line of debatable matter. It is simply what its author describes it to be, "a portable book of marks and monograms," which shall form a "necessary complement to the extensive ceramic works of the present day." The volume contains between fourteen and fifteen hundred engraved pottery and porcelain marks, classed in five

consecutive series, and these are so arranged that the page of descriptive letterpress shall, in each instance, face the engraved marks. To show the admirable way in which the work is arranged, and the studied simplicity of the plan adopted, we have re-produced two of the engraved pages of Mrs. Palliser's "Companion" for the benefit of our readers, feeling assured that this insight into their excellence will send them to the book itself. The references are brief but all that can be desired, giving

141 	149 	156 
142 	150 SPODE	157 
143 	151 	158 Spode's Imperial
144 	152 	
145 	153 	159 
146 	154 	161 
147 	155 	162 Cope Land Late Spode
148 		163 

in most instances the example from which the engravings are taken, and the collection in which they are preserved, thus—"17. Bow. Figure of fire modelled by Bacon. Diamond C." "18. Bow. Anchor and upright dagger red, horizontal blue. On a figure of an actor. Schrieber C." Mrs. Palliser has been scrupulously careful not to assign a locality to any mark except upon what she calls "unquestionable authority," and has been guided by the principle she so well expresses in the words—"It is

better to raise doubt than to sow error. The one time may dispel ; the other it is impossible to eradicate when once allowed to take root."

* *The China Collector's Pocket Companion*. By MRS. BURY PALLISER. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low, & Searle. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 1874, pp. 142. Illustrated.

THE GEOLOGY OF ARRAN AND OTHER CLYDE ISLANDS.*

DECIDEDLY one of the most intelligent, reliable, able, and valuable books of its class ever issued is Dr. Bryce's volume under the above title, which we are delighted to find has already passed through four editions. First of all prepared at the desire of the British Association, and since then vastly extended and enlarged, the present work comes before us under unusually favourable auspices. But when we name that in addition to all the features it at first possessed, it now presents the additional attractions of an account of the Marine Fauna of the Clyde, by the Rev. Dr. Myles; the Flora of Arran, by the author's son, Professor Bryce, of Oxford; Professor Balfour's Plants of Arran; the Lepidopterous Insects of the district, by Mr. H. T. Stainton; the Birds of Arran, by Mr. Robert Gray, and the quadrupeds, by Mr. Alston; and the Antiquities of Bute, by Mr. Robert Young, Jun., we may surely be justified in saying it is one of the most complete and most trustworthy, as well as exhaustive, books of its class. The geology of Arran is divided by the author into the chapters, or rather headings, of "Physical Features," "Outline of Geology," "Outlying Granites," "Trappean Rocks," and "Glacial Action," in each of which divisions a vast amount of truly valuable information is given, and rendered of the highest service by illustrative diagrams. Next follow excursions through all the delightful districts and to all the points of interest in Arran, to read any one of which sets the mind longing to enjoy its beauties in reality—and yet they are so well described as to render a visit almost superfluous. Next we have a chapter on the "Ancient Remains of Arran," with plans of the group of stone circles on Manachie Moor, Tor More, and the remains found therein. The account of the excavating of these stone circles, and the discovery of cists with human remains, and flint and bronze relics, incontestably proves them to be of the Celtic period, and act as further and important corroborations of the opinion we have always expressed, that stone circles, as a general rule, were formed for sepulchral purposes.

Next we have a list of the "Fossils of the Arran Rocks;" the "Flora of Arran;" the "Marine Zoology of Arran;" the "Entomology of Arran;" the "Birds of Arran,"—including the Golden Eagle, the Peregrine Falcon, the Hobby, the Merlin, the Kestrel, the Kite, the Buzzard, and numberless other birds of rarity and note; and the "Mammals of Arran." These are succeeded by chapters on the Geology and Antiquities of Bute and other Clyde Islands, and thus is presented, as we have said, one of the best arranged, most useful, and valuable of books ever issued. It is a model for other localities.

* *The Geology of Arran and other Clyde Islands*. By JAMES BRYCE, M.A., LL.D., F.G.S.S., &c. 4th edition. Glasgow and London: W. Collins & Co., 1872. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 354. Illustrated.

DERBYSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.*

MR. R. KEEKE, the eminent photographer, of Derby, has just issued, in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, a list of photographs of Derbyshire and other scenery taken by him, and kept on sale at his studio in various sizes. To this list, and to the photographs themselves, we desire to call special attention. Of views in Derbyshire alone, the list contains the following—4 of Alderwasley, 3 of Alfreton, 6 of Allestree, 4 of Ambergate, 16 of Ashbourne, 3 of Ashwood Dale, 3 of Aston-on-Trent, 4 of Ault Hucknall, 7 of Barrow-on-Trent, Blackwell Dale, Brackenfield, Brailsford, 9 of Broadbald, 2 of Brethby Park, 16 of Burton-on-Trent, 11 of Buxton, 2 of Castleton, 2 of Chapel-en-le-Frith, 38 of Chatsworth, 5 of Chaddesden, 10 of Chee Dale, 3 of Church Gresley, Cressbrook Dale, 4 of Crich, 2 of Dale Abbey, 5 of Darley Abbey, 30 of Derby, 20 of Dovedale, 2 of Egginton, 26 of Elvaston, 12 of Eyam, 2 of Foremark, 2 of Great Longstone, 16 of Haddon Hall, 21 of Hardwick Hall, 7 of Heath, Ironville, 23 of Kedleston, Kirk Langley, 4 of Knowle Hills, 6 of Lathkill Dale, 13 of Littleover, 7 of Litch Dale, 3 of Long Eaton, 5 of Mackerworth, 7 of Markeaton Brook, 12 of Matlock Bath, 2 of Mayfield, 2 of Mickleover, 7 of Miller's Dale, 2 of Monk's Dale, 6 of Monsall Dale, Morton, Normanton, 2 of North Wingfield, 5 of Ogborne Hall, 5 of Osmaston Hall, 6 of Osmaston Manor, 14 of Repton, Riddings, 7 of Rowsley, 18 of Wingfield Manor, 2 of Stanley, 7 of Stoney Middleton and Dale, Thorpe, 9 of Tideswell, Wardlow, Weston-on-Trent, Wye Dale, &c. Besides, there are an equally large number of views in Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire, so that the list is more than usually interesting and attractive.

Of the photographs themselves we can safely say that none can be better. We have had an opportunity of carefully examining several, and of forming a deliberate

opinion upon their merits, and are, therefore, in a position to write authoritatively regarding them. Mr. Keene is, evidently, not a mere mechanical and manipulative photographer, but he is thoroughly imbued with artistic feeling, and hence his pictures become pictures in reality. His points are well chosen; his effects of light and shade are strikingly beautiful; his choice of "bits" tasteful in the extreme; his tone rich and full; and his manipulative skill faultless. Added to all this, he has succeeded in producing natural skies—an achievement he has reason to be proud of—and this does away with those two dreadful eyesores, "painted" skies, or skies clumsily "blocked out." This is one of the most difficult of operations, and has only, we are sure, been overcome by the most sedulous attention, and is only obtained by double printing and other means which only a skilled photographer knows how to adopt. We have never seen finer or more perfect skies than three pictures now before us—a view at York, and St. Mary's Bridge and the Old Silk Mill, at Derby. They are literally nature itself, and one can fancy one feels the semi-gloom the passing clouds have produced. In another picture, Lathkill Dale, this is truthfully apparent, and the very haze is fixed in the picture in a manner no painting could have produced. Another little view in the same lovely dale, and a "bit" of the bull-rush-and-iris-grown bed of the old Trent at Repton, are beyond praise; they are such bits as Birket Foster himself would have chosen, and in which the mind of every lover of nature must revel.

The pictures are taken, we perceive, by the dry plate process—a process which for many purposes has a decided advantage over any other. To this process Mr. Keene has devoted many years of constant attention and careful study. They are taken by the "collodio-albumen" and the "bitter beer" processes—the latter of which has only been perfected by Mr. Keene within the last few months; and assuredly with such pictures as the three before us, of portions of the grand old Derbyshire ruin, Wingfield Manor, nothing more can be wanted, and nothing can be better. We have written a longer notice than is our wont with matters of this kind, but we felt that to say less would be unjust to these beautiful productions, and would not enable us to put on record our high sense of the skill and taste of the manipulator.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

THE KEELINGE FAMILY.

(SEE "RELIQUARY," VOL. XIV., P. 190).

THE earliest member of this family I have met with is Richard Kelyng, who, in 1305, was a Manucaptor of William le Palmere, a burgess returned for Leicester. (*Parl. Writs*, I. 146). The derivation of the name is not given by Mr. Lower in his *Patronymica Britannica*. The Keeling family was seated at Bewarley, co. Stafford, at the Visitation of Staffordshire, 1668; and a branch of the same family was at the same time located at Sedgley. Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Cannock, married in 1738, Mary Keeling, an heiress, and the representative of this latter branch, and by her acquired a valuable property in the county of Stafford. The following brief Pedigree of Keiling, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, is given in the Harl. MS. 1178 (Visitation of Staffordshire, 1668):—

John Keiling, of Newcastle under line, =
in com. Stafford.

Thomas Keiling, eldest sonne, of Hacney,
in the county of Middlesex.

ARMS.—Quarterly 1, & 4, *Sable*, a lion rampant, or, holding in the paws a shield *argent*, charged with a cross *patée gules*.—*Keiling*. 2 & 3, Gyrony of eight, or and *sable*, a crescent for difference.—*Campbell* (?).

CREST.—A demi-lion, or, holding in the paws a shield, *argent*, charged with a cross *patée gules*. W. G. D. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

Lullington, Burton-on-Trent, August 10th, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—

Will you kindly insert the following query in next number of "RELIQUARY." Yours truly,

C. R. COLVILLE.

In a List of Recognizances entered into by Victuallers residing in the Hundred of High Peak (27 March, 25 Charles II.), there is a place named Middledale, for which at that period nine licenses were granted; the following names of publicans occur:—Rollinson, Bennett, Downes, Lynam, Sydbotham, Bradford. Can any of your correspondents tell me if any place in the High Peak was known in the year 1678 as Middledale?

OLD CORNISH RHYMES.

THE following is a collection of the names of places in West Cornwall, arranged in alternate rhyme by Davies Gilbert, to show the euphony of the ancient Cornish tongue:—

Vel-an-drukya Cracka Cudna,
Truzemenhall Chun Crowzanwrah,
Bans Burnuhal Brane Bosfrancan,
Treeve Trewhidden Try Trembah.

Carn Kanidgiac Castle-Skudjiac,
Beagle-Tuben Amalvear,
Amalebria Amal-whidden,
Skillewadden Trink Polpeor.

Pellalith Pellalla-wortha,
Buzza-vean Chyponds Boswase,
Venton-gimps Roskestal Raftira,
Hendra Granacan Treen Bostraze.

Treganebris Embia Bridgia,
Menadarva Treveneage,
Tregaminion Fouge Trevidgia,
Gwarnick Trewy Reskajeage.

Luggans Vellan-voane Treglisson,
Gear Noon-gumpus Helan-gove,
Carnequidden Brea Bojoucan,
Drym Chykembra Dowran Trove.

Menagwithers Castle-gotha,
Carnon-greaso Trevespan-vean,
Praise-an-beeble Men Trebarva,
Bone Trengwainton Lethargwean.

Stable-hobba Bal-as-whidden,
Tringey Trannack Try Trinear,
Fraddam Crowlas Gwallan Crankan,
Drift Bojedna Cayle Trebear.

Haltergantic Carnaliezy,
Gumford Brunion Nancekeage,
Reen Trevesken Mewagizzy,
Kilow Carbus Carn Tretheage.

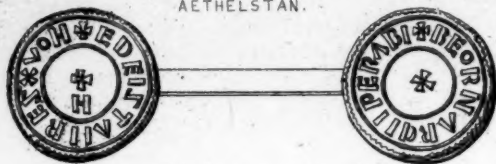
The late Rev. John Bannister, in the preface to his *Glossary of Cornish Names*, says:—"But what can be more melodious than the following string of names just put into a sort of song, or nonsense verse, though every name is significant, by old Mr. Le Grice, copied as here given, except the punctuation, from a very old manuscript:—

"Karnequidden, Pol-pen-henna;
Vellandruckia, Barlewenna;
Tregavarah, Treen, Chikembra;
Tol-pedn-Penwith, Pendrea, Hendra;
Karukie, Nudjack, Garledinnia.
Menedarva, Vellan-hoggan;
Merther Uny, Tregaminion;
Amalveor, Polgoon, Bosahan;
Tregonebris, Begil-tuban;
Hally-widden, Wal-crous-woola;
Trelawarren, Park-an-Skeba;
Clies Tregerthen, Ambejuah;
Praes-an-bygle, Vellan-voane;
Ponsanooth, Bos-traze, Tretane;
Amalveor, Drulas, Treneere;
Skillewadden, Bouge-heere;
Peden-a-vounder, Gwilla, Carnjue;
Treereef, Pedn-pons, Goon-gumpus, Tren;
Pedn-a-venton, Trow-je-vean;
Chiun, Carn-gwavas, Uskajeon;
Embla, Chipons, Gwal-an-crane;
Ponsandain, Trengwainton Carne;
Drimbejowa, Crous-an-vra"
Killeankar, Boen, Trembah."

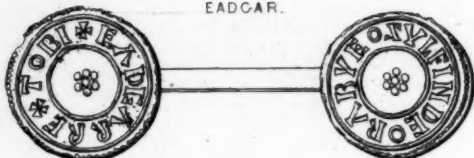
W. BOTTERELL.

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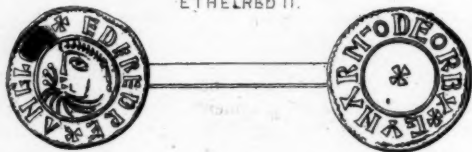
AETHELSTAN.



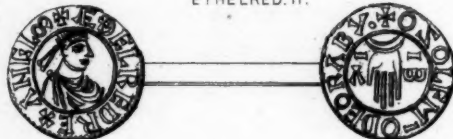
EADGAR.



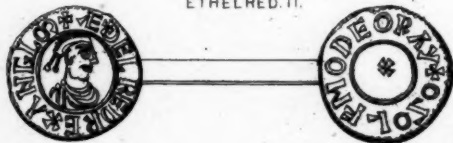
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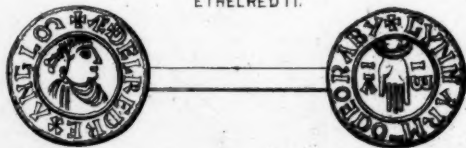
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ETHELRED. II.



ETHELRED II.



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